

Schmidt criticises 'Star Wars'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was quoted Tuesday as saying the U.S. "Star Wars" programme was "a waste of money" that could cause problems for Europe. Mr. Schmidt told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that European participation in the programme for a space-based defence system could increase tensions with the Soviet Union, said an Israeli official who attended the meeting. Mr. Schmidt's political rival and successor Helmut Kohl has endorsed President Ronald Reagan's programme. Mr. Schmidt, who is here on a private visit, also discussed East-West relations in a meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, where he heard a review of Israel's plans to evacuate its forces from Lebanon and to improve relations with Egypt, according to another Israeli official.

Jordan Times

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Masri denies giving list to U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri denied Sunday news agency reports that the Jordanian government had submitted a list containing the names of members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) to Washington as possible members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the U.S. Mr. Masri, in a statement given to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, described the reports as "absolutely false." The foreign minister categorically denied that any such list had been given to the U.S. administration.

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Ramadan working hours announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai issued a circular Tuesday limiting official working hours during the month of Ramadan from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. The circular excluded departments whose working hours require different arrangements. The circular urged all ministries, department and public and private institutions to observe the sanctity of the Holy Month and to forbid any actions infringing on the sanctity or on the feelings of fasting people.

Cabinet endorses new ministry law

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet Tuesday endorsed a Ministry of Higher Education draft law for 1985 and referred it to the Lower House of Parliament for approval. The creation of the new ministry came with the formation of the new government of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Agreement reached on joint Turkish-Arab fertiliser project

KUWAIT (Petra) — Kuwait is to acquire 60 per cent of the capital of a new fertiliser plant to be set up in Turkey as a joint Turkish-Arab venture, according to an agreement reached here Tuesday. The \$230-million project is expected to have a total daily production capacity of 1400 metric tonnes of fertiliser. Tunisia and Turkey will acquire the rest of the shares of the new project. The final agreement on the project will be signed in Istanbul on May 17.

Grenade thrown at Israeli patrol

TEL AVIV (R) — A hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli army patrol in the occupied Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis on Tuesday, an Israeli military spokesman said. No one was injured, and troops were searching for the attacker, he said. Some 500,000 Palestinians live under the Israeli occupation in the Gaza Strip, occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Sheikh Zayed ends Saudi visit

BAHRAIN (R) — The President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, ended three days of talks on bilateral relations with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and his top aides and left for home, the Saudi Press Agency said.

Deported Briton charged at home

LONDON (R) — A British businessman was charged in court Tuesday with helping a relative of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi flee the country to evade a drug trial. Geoffrey Shiner was arrested on arrival Monday after accusing him of being a member of a Libyan hit-team which plotted to kill one of Col. Qadhafi's most prominent opponents. British police charged him with attempting to pervert the course of justice by helping Libyan businessman Mohammad Shebli escape from Britain last year while awaiting trial for drug smuggling. He was released on bail.

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Shultz, Gromyko meet for six hours

VIENNA (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Tuesday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko after calling for "patience and persistence" in addressing their differences.

Their scheduled three-hour meeting lasted more than twice as long as planned.

About 100 reporters waited outside the Soviet embassy as the meeting went on and Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko left without talking to the press after the meeting.

American officials had said Mr. Shultz was likely to make a brief statement after the talks and there were indications that a Soviet spokesman would also have addressed the journalists.

Mr. Shultz had said the meeting would provide an opportunity to take stock of the arms talks, which went into recess last month as the Soviet Union accused the United States of violating the January agreement by refusing to discuss preventing an arms race in space.

Washington rejected the charges and accused Moscow of blocking U.S. efforts to make progress in the negotiations.

Mr. Shultz had portrayed his meeting with Mr. Gromyko as routine. The two men are in Vienna for the celebration Wednesday of the 30th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty under which troops of the World War II allies pulled out of Austria in 1955.

However, Mr. Shultz was ready to discuss President Reagan's proposal for a summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gor-

batchev. Speculation that a decision on a time and place might be reached was boosted by the presence at the talks of Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane.

Also in the delegation was Mr. Shultz's arms control adviser, Paul Nitze.

Mr. Shultz scrapped tentative plans to hold a news conference Tuesday following his meeting with Mr. Gromyko. Officials had said that instead he was to make a statement outside the Soviet embassy at the end of the talks.

When he arrived from Jordan Monday after a brief Middle East trip, Mr. Shultz said he would discuss with Mr. Gromyko "a broad range of subjects which President Reagan has instructed me to raise."

Addressing the European parliament at Strasbourg six days ago, Mr. Reagan proposed steps to reduce East-West tension, including high-level contacts between U.S. and Soviet military leaders and a permanent military-to-military hot line.

He said these measures could prevent incidents such as the shooting of a U.S. army major by a Soviet sentry in East Germany last March.

Mr. Shultz had said he intends to raise the issue during his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko arrived Tuesday morning, and in a brief airport statement made no direct reference to the meeting with Mr. Shultz or the proposed summit.

Mr. Shultz had said the topics he hopes to cover include taking stock of the Geneva arms talks which were adjourned last month in mutual recriminations over lack of progress.

Moscow has accused Washington of bad faith for refusing to negotiate President Reagan's strategic defence initiative, a research plan for space defence.

The United States rejects this and says the Soviet Union is seeking propaganda advantages.

Meanwhile, representatives of world nations were arriving in Austria to attend celebrations of the 1955 treaty.

Under the treaty the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France withdrew troops which had occupied the Alpine state since defeating the German army. Austria was annexed by Hitler a year before the war.

An unwritten condition of the treaty was that Austria should declare permanent neutrality, which it did in October 1955, days after the last troops left the country. It was the only country from which occupying Soviet troops withdrew after the war.

The treaty was made possible by the death of Stalin and the succession as Soviet leader of Nikita Khrushchev, who saw it as a gesture of goodwill to end the post-1945 cold war.

Soviet and other veterans have returned this week military bands from 10 nations are giving concerts across the capital.



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz (left) and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko before start of their talks in the Soviet embassy in Vienna Tuesday (AP wirephoto)

Arafat leaves

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left Amman for Tunis Tuesday after a visit last week to Peking at the head of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to seek support for joint Jordan-PLO moves and an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat, who returned to Amman Monday, and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai reviewed the results of the delegation's visit to Peking and Jordan-PLO efforts for further international support of their joint strategy.

The PLO leader also met members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and PNC Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hameed Al Sach before flying out early Tuesday.

Mr. Rifai met the PLO leader soon after attending talks Monday between His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Aqaba.

Informed PLO sources told the Jordan Times that Mr. Arafat was expected to return to Jordan next week to chair a series of meetings of the PLO Executive Committee and his senior aides.

Later on Tuesday, PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem, left for Moscow to take part in talks with Soviet leaders on Jordan-PLO moves towards a Middle East peace.

He will join PLO Foreign Department Chief Farouk Kaddoumi who has been in the Soviet capital since Sunday.

Jordan and the PLO planned to send a joint delegation to Moscow seeking support for a U.N.-sponsored international conference called for in their Feb. 11 agreement on a common strategy for Middle East peace.

Palestinian sources said in Tunis last week the Soviet Union would only receive two separate delegations, but Mr. Milhem told Reuters Tuesday the Soviets have always supported the proposed conference.

Jordan insisting on PLO role, Murphy tells Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told Israel Tuesday that Jordan remained firmly committed to including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Middle East peace talks.

An Israeli official said Mr. Murphy briefed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein.

"Shultz did not find any change in Jordan's position. Jordan demands the participation of the PLO," the official quoted Mr. Murphy as saying.

Israeli refuses to talk to the PLO.

The issue of Palestinian representation has been a stumbling block in Egyptian proposals for direct talks between the U.S. and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader peace talks.

Mr. Shultz, who met Israeli leaders before his talks with Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein, has said he was encouraged by his tour and believed that Israel, Egypt and Jordan shared a desire to see movement in the long-stalled peace process.

Mr. Murphy, who accompanied Mr. Shultz on the three-nation visit, returned to Israel at Mr. Shultz's request to report on his talks in Egypt and Jordan.

The account of Mr. Murphy's talks with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir appeared to conflict with Mr. Shultz's assessment that there was "a genuine sense of movement" in all three countries.

Mr. Shamir has said Israel will not negotiate with the PLO in "any form." But a cabinet communiqué on Sunday said Israel was ready to negotiate with anyone who did not belong to an organisation endorsing the 1964 Palestinian covenant, which Israel says calls for Israel's destruction.

Mr. Murphy was to meet later Tuesday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

King Hussein and President Mubarak last met in Aqaba on April 25 when the two leaders held a tripartite summit with Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman. The summit followed the joint inauguration by the three leaders of a new sea-link between Jordan and Egypt through the ports of Aqaba and Nuweiba in Egypt.

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Peres threatens to quit if budget cuts blocked

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres threatened on Tuesday to resign if parliament did not pass legislation approving new taxes and a \$1 billion budget cut, Israel Radio said.

A government source, who took part in a meeting between Mr. Peres and members of the Knesset's finance committee, confirmed that the premier told the committee he would resign if parliament did not pass the laws necessary to implement the spending cuts and taxes.

The source, who spoke on condition he was not identified, quoted Mr. Peres as saying the coalition government's central purpose was to heal the country's economy.

"If it is not possible to work together, my responsibility obliges me to go to the president and inform him that it is not possible to manage the state like this," the source quoted Mr. Peres as saying.

In April, Mr. Peres threatened to resign if his adviser, Ezer Weizman, was prevented from going to Cairo for exploratory talks with Egyptian leaders. Opponents tried to block the trip but were forced to back down.

Mr. Peres' latest threat underlined the importance he attached to applying harsher measures to Israel's ailing economy.

Mr. Peres' coalition government has already carried out about \$550 million in spending cuts out of a \$1.5-billion programme authorised last September. But the remaining \$1 billion of cuts, which need parliamentary approval, have been held up in the finance committee for more than two months.

The committee has refused to approve new taxes, which the radio said included income tax on child allowances, a property tax on cars and real estate and a special tax to cover education fees.

Mr. Peres' meeting with the committee came as results in nationwide elections for the Histadrut trade union federation gave Labour an increased majority over Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc. (See page 2).

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Hussein to meet Mubarak before U.S. visit

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and His Majesty King Hussein are expected to meet soon for talks ahead of a visit by the King to Washington later this month. Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Tuesday.

He gave no date or venue for the talks.

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Fadlallah reiterates U.S. part in Beirut bombing

BEIRUT (R) — A prominent Shi'ite Muslim cleric was quoted Tuesday as saying he had information implicating U.S., Israeli and Lebanese intelligence in a bombing near his home last March which killed some 80 people.

Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah told the Beirut News Agency (Wakalat Anbaa Lubnan) a Washington Post report President Ronald Reagan had ordered the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to launch pre-emptive strikes against extremists "did not surprise us."

He said the report "revealed nothing new, for we possess accurate information about involvement of American, Israeli and Lebanese official and Falange Party intelligence organisations in this matter," the agency said.

The Washington Post report said the CIA had been directed to train and support counter-guerrilla units in the Middle East, but that Mr. Reagan's entire covert operation was cancelled after an unauthorised car bombing near Fadlallah's home.

Fadlallah supports the principles of the radical Hezbollah (Party of God), which U.S. officials have implicated in three bombings of U.S. targets in Lebanon over the past two years, but denies being its leader.

Minister of Labour Salim Hoss has called for an inquiry into the affair and urged action from Lebanese public and military prosecutors, the leftist As Safir newspaper reported.

"The matter also involves political responsibilities which cannot be ignored," Mr. Hoss said, adding that he expected the matter to be covered up.

U.S. administration officials have warned commando groups that Washington would retaliate for attacks such as a 1983 bombing of a U.S. Marine base near Beirut Airport, which killed 241 Americans.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Monday denied any direct or indirect involvement in a car bombing in Lebanon that killed more than 80 people and wounded 200.

The Washington Post said Mr. Reagan's entire covert operation was cancelled after the bombing near the Beirut residence of Fadlallah.

The CIA statement said it "never conducted any training of Lebanese security forces related to the events described in the Washington Post."

"It also had no knowledge of the Lebanese counter-terrorist action mentioned in the article."

The statement also said the CIA scrupulously observed the requirement that it keep congressional intelligence committees informed of all covert operations.

Asked if the CIA was denying only that it had trained the unit, an official said it was denying that it "had supported the unit in any way."

"We had no involvement (in the bombing), direct or indirect."



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, who left Amman Tuesday, chats with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri who saw him off at the airport (Petra photo)

Mubarak arrives in Turkey today

ANKARA (R) — President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday starts the first visit to Turkey by an Egyptian head of state for talks with President Kenan Evren and other officials.

He will meet Gen. Evren Wednesday and have talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and other ministers on Thursday on issues including latest Middle East peace moves.

Gen. Evren, as chairman of the January 1984 Islamic summit in Casablanca, was instrumental in Egypt's readmission to the 45-member Organisation of Islamic Conference after five years of almost total isolation because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Officials said prospects for ending the 56-month-old Iran-Iraq war would be discussed during the visit. Although Egypt supports

Iraq in the conflict, Mr. Mubarak has tried to promote peace efforts. Turkey is on terms with both Iran and Iraq.

Trade issues are also expected to be discussed, the officials said. Turkey's exports to Egypt last year were worth \$141 million, while imports totalled \$4.5 million.

Mr. Mubarak will return home on Saturday.

Israeli pullout eases divided Druze loyalties

By Howard Goller
Reporter

DALIYAT AL KARMEL (R) — Israel's imminent withdrawal from Lebanon has eased the pressure on its tiny Druze community, for three years torn between patriotism and a concern for its brothers in Lebanon.

Zeidan Atashi, a Druze member of parliament, said Israel's Druze have been voicing relief at the Israeli pullout.

"It is the end of an embarrassment to the Druze in Israel. We are loyal Israelis but we don't want to see our brethren either harassed or limited by the Israelis," said Atashi, 45, head of a Druze task force concerned for the Lebanese Druze.

The Druze, a secretive offshoot sect of Islam, have never expressed aspirations for a state of their own. They have prided themselves on being loyal to the countries in which they live. Lebanon has 300,000 and Syria has 700,000.

In Israel they number 65,000, less than two per cent of the population. They are the only non-Jews Israel considers loyal enough

to draft into its army or paramilitary border police and 172 have lost their lives in Israel's wars.

We live in Israel so that is who we serve," said Salim Gamil, 21, of the Druze village Daliyat Al Karmel, who recently completed his three years of military service. Even his relatives near Beirut want him to serve the country he calls home, Gamil said.

The Druze are valuable to Israel in keeping order in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip — areas where Arabie is spoken. Thirty seven lost their lives in Lebanon, 13 of them in the 1983 bombing of Israeli security headquarters in Tyre.

But in the Lebanon war, Israeli Druze in significant numbers for the first time came in to open conflict with the government over its actions in the Arab World. Early on, Druze leaders appealed to then Prime Minister Menachem Begin to prevent the army from endangering the Druze in Lebanon.

The Druze newspaper Al Hoda reported that 100 Israeli Druze were arrested for joining Lebanese relatives in fighting the Falangists then backed by Israel.

Atashi said the number was far smaller and all have since returned to Israel. The temporary desertions prompted Israel's army to keep its Druze units away from Druze areas of Lebanon rather than put their loyalty to the test.

President Chaim Herzog acknowledged Israel's debt to the Druze last month when he visited a memorial to fallen Druze soldiers last month.

Israeli Druze leaders are convinced their Lebanese brethren are able to defend themselves following the Israeli withdrawal. "We have the oaths that all things are under control," Atashi said.

Atashi said he believed Walid Junblatt, the Lebanese Druze militia leader, would act in Israel's best interests by preventing the attacks.

The invasion of Lebanon in 1982, while tugging at the loyalties of the Druze, enabled them for the first time to visit a holy shrine at Hasbaya, in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

Atashi said he hoped Druze pilgrims would still be able to travel from their hill villages in north Israel to Hasbaya, a centre of Druze religious study, after the army pulls out.

Australia to provide assistance to Lebanese Maronites

TEL AVIV (AP) — Australia will provide humanitarian assistance to Maronite Christians in Lebanon whose co-religionists in Australia are concerned for their fate, the prime minister of New South Wales said Tuesday.

The premier, Neville Wran, told reporters after a half-hour meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that he expected Israel to keep to its withdrawal timetable and complete its evacuation of Lebanon by the beginning of June.

Israel invaded Lebanon June 6, 1982, in an effort to oust the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The "Lebanese Forces", an overwhelmingly Maronite militia, joined the Israelis in the fighting around Beirut and sent militiamen into parts of Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

"Australia is not directly involved in the Middle East question," said Mr. Wran, whose state of New South Wales is the most populous in Australia.

Australia's role, he said, is to "act in relation to any humanitarian assistance that we can give." He did not say what form this aid would take.

Moran meets Mubarak

CAIRO (AP) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran met with President Hosni Mubarak on Tuesday, the Middle East News Agency said.

The meeting was held at Mr. Mubarak's residence from which reporters were barred.

Tehran arrests bomb attackers; executes some

TEHRAN (R) — Government opponents behind a wave of bomb attacks in Tehran, including an explosion during a mass prayer meeting two months ago, have been arrested and some of them executed, Iran's intelligence minister said Tuesday.

The minister, Mohammad Mohammadi-Reyshahri, told a press conference the attackers were members of Monarchist and other opposition groups.

Fourteen people died when a bomb ripped through a crowd of worshippers at Friday mass prayers at Tehran University on March 15, during a sermon by President Ali Khamenei.

Mr. Reysahri said a prayer rug rigged with explosives had been smuggled in from Iraq and planted by two people who left before it exploded. It was earlier reported that the attacker had tied explosives round his waist, and had been killed in the blast.

The minister, quoted by the National News Agency IRNA, said those responsible for a car

WHO condemns Israel

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP) — A key committee of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) annual assembly voted Tuesday for the 17th time to condemn Israel for allegedly denying adequate health care to the population of the occupied Arab territories.

The body, comprising delegates from all 166 WHO member states, voted 69-24 to adopt a resolution condemning Israel for "hindering the normal course and development of the Arab health institutions." This, it said, was "part of Israel's overall plan of annexation."

Seventeen members abstained in the roll-call vote and 73 were absent for the unusually early morning balloting. A call by Tonga for a secret vote was rejected.

Sponsored by 38 Arab and

Third World countries, the document also accused Israel of continuing to prevent the establishment of three WHO-supervised health centres in the occupied territories.

Israeli delegate Ephraim Dowek, speaking after the vote, rejected the measure as politically motivated and said his government considered it "not and void."

Approval of the resolution by the plenary is considered a formality.

Starting in 1968, the issue has come up for vote in every year but one.

On Monday, the plenary approved without vote an Israeli request to change its regional status under WHO rules, transferring from the organisation's eastern Mediterranean region to Europe.

19,000 Israelis reportedly left Israel in 10 months

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 19,000 Israelis have left Israel during the last ten months, according to news received from occupied Palestine.

Most of the counter-immigrants are Israeli soldiers who just completed their military service.

An Israeli Knesset member has said he expects "a catastrophe in the area of counter-immigration" during the coming two months.

He said that many Israelis are waiting for their children's school holidays to pack and leave.

The trend of counter-immigration which increased during the past ten years comes as a result of Israeli aggressive policies, the rise in the number of Israeli war casualties, and the decline in the economy which has reflected badly on Israelis' employment and standard of living.

Zaire says more states to renew ties with Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko Tuesday signed a cooperation agreement with Israel and said he believed other African states would renew ties with the Jewish state in the future, a senior Israeli official said.

Mr. Mobutu and Israeli President Chaim Herzog signed agreements on Israeli agricultural aid, increased investments and air links to Zaire, the official said.

Zaire has also been seeking increased medical and military assistance from Israel.

Mr. Mobutu, one of Israel's few friends in black Africa, earlier told Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that "it was only a matter of time" before other black African countries renewed ties, the official said.

Zaire three years ago became the first country to renew ties broken by 28 African countries on the eve of the 1973 Middle East war.

So far, only Liberia has followed Zaire's lead.

Mr. Mobutu, on the third day of a state visit, gave Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir a specific list of African countries which he said were certain to resume ties, said an Israeli official.

But the officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, refused to name the countries for fear that publicity might delay the decisions by the African states, which face Arab pressure to maintain a 12-

year-old diplomatic boycott of Israel.

President Mobutu said Monday that any settlement of the Middle East conflict must include a homeland for Palestinian Arabs.

Speaking at a dinner in his honour following a day of meetings with Israeli leaders, Mr. Mobutu also reaffirmed his country's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A "stable" solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute must include "the recognition and respect of Palestinian people's right to self-determination to set up their own independent state," Mr. Mobutu said.

He also applauded Israel's recent diplomatic efforts to launch negotiations with Jordan and with Palestinians who are not PLO members.

"We certainly esteem the recent initiatives of your government for peace," he said.

Before raising his glass for a toast, Israeli President Chaim Herzog who hosted the dinner praised Zaire for resuming relations with Israel despite Arab economic pressures.

Like many other African nations, Mr. Mobutu has been under Arab pressure to boycott the Jewish state. But unlike most of the 23 countries which broke ties with Israel in the 1960s and 1970s, Mr. Mobutu renewed his country's links with Israel in 1982.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:05	Evening Show continued
17:00	23:57	News Headlines
17:10	24:00	24:00
17:30	639, 720, 1413 KHz	
18:05	07:00	Newsweek
18:30	07:45	Financial News
19:00	08:00	World News
19:30	08:20	World News
19:55	08:45	World News
20:00	09:00	World News
20:30	09:15	World News
21:00	09:30	World News
21:30	09:45	World News
22:00	10:00	World News
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	22:30	World News
	22:45	World News
	23:00	World News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENT

MUSEUMS

EXHIBITIONS

Jordanian-Russian stamp exhibit at the Royal Cultural Centre.

exhibition of portraits by Aziz Ammoun at the British Council Centre.

exhibition of works by Zena Shukry daily at the Petra Bank Art Gallery (except Fridays).

exhibition of water colour and Chinese ink paintings by Adnan Yabla at the Jordan Plastic Artists Association.

CINEMA

Spanish film "Hector" at Philadelphia at 8.30 p.m.

VIDEO

"Hien, le Japon" at 4.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

THEATRE

"Silence par l'atelier" at 20.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

A play entitled "Aria Da Capo" at 8.00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267
 American Centre. Tel. 643771
 American Cultural Library. Tel. 641520
 British Council. Tel. 6361478
 French Cultural Centre. Tel. 637009
 Georgian Institute. Tel. 641993
 Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel. 642033
 Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel. 624049
 Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel. 637777
 Haya Art Centre. Tel. 665195
 Hussain Youth City. Tel. 6671816
 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 646251
 Amman Municipal Library. Tel. 637111
 University of Jordan Library. Tel. 843555

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651761.
 Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mosaic, Jabel Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
 Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
 Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
 Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816334, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.
 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Luweibeh, 637440.
 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, 661777.
 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 623541.
 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, 625383.
 Armenian Catholic Church: Abdali, 711331.
 Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 77261.
 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.
 Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 816534.
 Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabel Amman, 661777.
 Tel. 811298.

PRAYER TIMES

06:30	Fajr
07:37	(Sunrise) Duha
12:30	Dhuhr
16:13	'Asr
19:28	Maghreb

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:20	Karachi (PK)
09:30	Sana'a (Y)
10:30	Aqaba (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (MS)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:45	Kuwait (RJ)
14:45	Jeddah (RJ)
11:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:20	Beirut (RJ, MEA)
12:15	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (JA)
13:40	Karachi (KU)
14:00	Jerash (SV)
15:10	Paris, Damascus (TA)
18:30	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
18:40	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
19:00	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
19:40	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
19:50	Rome (RJ)
19:55	Beirut (MEA)
19:50	Bangkok (RJ)
19:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:30	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:20	Roma (RJ)
21:00	Cairo, Damascus (TY)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)
22:15	Belgrade, Istanbul (GU)

DEPARTURES

06:30	Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:50	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:15	Beirut (RJ, MEA)
08:15	Aqaba (RJ)
08:30	Athens (GO)
08:45	Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)
09:20	Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:00	Athens, Rome (PK)
11:20	Cairo (MS)
12:05	Larissa, Zurich (SR)
12:30	Belgrade, London (JA)
13:40	Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:40	Kuwait (KU)
16:40	Jeddah (RJ)
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)
19:30	Sana'a (Y)
19:40	Dhahran (RJ)
19:40	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)
21:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:45	Cairo (RJ)

21:55	Karachi (PK)
22:00	Sana'a (Y)
22:10	Baghdad (RJ)
04:15	Belgrade (GU)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

—	Wakagi Kumaru
—	Pacific Transporter
—	Kairo
—	Amman Bek
—	Angeln
—	Nikolay Vilov

Amn Kawa and Sons Company, Tel: 622334 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Tuesday rates	
	Local sell/buy rates	
Bulgian franc	65	65.5
Dutch guilder	116.2	117.1
Egyptian guinea	287	291.5
French franc	43	43.5
Irachi dinar	400.6	406.6
Italian lire (for 100)	20.4	20.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	160.2	161.5
Kuwait dinar	131.8	132.6
Lebanese lira	24.2	25.1
Omani rial	1156.7	1166.6
Qatari rial	109.9	111
Saudi rial	111.2	112.1
Swedish crown	45.9	45.2
Swiss franc	154.9	156.1
Syrian lira	36.1	37
UAE dirham	192.3	199.8
U.S. dollar	504.9	508.9
U.S. dollar mark	401.5	404
W. German mark	131.1	132.1

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

An increase in temperature is expected. Light and variable winds will become northwesterly fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Amman	19 / 26
Aqaba	17 / 24
Deserts	14 / 30
Jordan Valley	21 / 33
Yesterday's high temperatures:	
Amman	24, 24.5
Aqaba	22, 22.5
Amman	56 per cent. Aqaba 56 per cent.

Jordan, Britain sign notes for £4m development loan

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exchange of notes was signed at the Ministry of Planning Tuesday between the Jordanian and British governments by which the British government will provide a loan of up to £4 million to finance the second stage of a rural electrification project in the Irbid area.

This loan is part of the general development loan amounting to £8 million under the exchange of notes which was signed in March 1982 to finance certain development projects agreed between Jordan and Britain within Jordan's current five year plan.

In addition, £2 million has been allocated for the purchase of equipment for five vocational schools for boys and £2 million for equipment for the Engineering Faculty at Yarmouk University.

The exchange of notes was signed by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles. The signing took place in the presence of Dr. Ziad Fariz, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning together with officials from the British embassy in Amman and the Ministry of Planning.

Ministries prepare draft plan to promote industry, exports

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Planning Tuesday to discuss a plan for promoting Jordanian industries and increasing exports of national products by promoting the role of the private sector.

The meeting discussed a draft plan which provides for offering facilities on the supply of basic technical information and statistics on technology required for industry and potential markets. The plan will also include the creation of financial incentives for

Jordanian exporters. The draft plan calls for facilitating procedures and formalities for investors in Jordan and supplying them with assistance and advice to establish industries in the country.

The general outlines of the draft plan will be submitted to representatives of the private sector at a meeting to be organised later. Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour co-chaired the meeting.

Local firm signs contract for JD 1.14m highway project

AMMAN (Petra) — A local contracting firm Tuesday signed a contract to build the second stage of the Sweilch-Salt highway at a cost of JD 1.14 million.

The contract, signed at the Ministry of Public Works, stipulates that the project should be completed in 18 months.

The first stage of the project, a road with a length of 5.5 kilometres, has been completed and once the second stage has been finished the road between Sweilch and Salt junctions at Arida will be completely finished.

Qatanani outlines West Bank situation to U.S. press team

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani conferred Tuesday with a visiting U.S. press delegation currently on a tour of the Middle East region.

During the meeting, Dr. Qatanani reviewed conditions of the Arab population under Israeli rule in the occupied Arab lands and Israel's settlement policies, which he said aim at evicting the local

Arab population. Dr. Qatanani also spoke about Jordan's commitment to help the Arab population in the West Bank and to strengthen their steadfastness.

Jordan, he said, would strongly oppose any measures which might be carried out by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to reduce services to Palestinian refugees as a result of a deficit in the agency's budget.

Sudanese community organises variety evening to raise funds for drought, famine victims

AMMAN (J.T.) — A variety evening for the benefit of Sudanese drought and famine victims will be held at the Amman Amphitheatre on Thursday, May 16.

The evening will be patronised by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez. The evening will include a performance by the Sudanese duo Mustafa Hijazi and Ali Eid. Hijazi is a professor of music at the University of Jordan. Sudanese students at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University will play chorus during the evening.

Taking part in the evening varieties are two local singing and dancing groups.

Sudanese citizens residing in Jordan are in the range of 1,000, a dozen of which work with United Nations or regional agencies and some are pilots with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Tickets are on sale at JD one each, while honorary tickets are sold at JD 50. For more information contact the Sudanese students' representative at the Sudanese embassy.



Where are all the men?

No need for fig leaves in a world without men

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Players are all set to present their latest production, "No Time for Fig Leaves", a hilarious comedy by Duncan Greenwood and Robin King.

The play is set in some fictitious time in England after a nuclear accident. The gases released have killed off all the male chromosomes, leaving only women. The action takes place in the prime minister's residence in the countryside, where the minister of science arrives with a stupendous announcement. Her discovery and the fun that ensues will entertain and amuse everyone.

The play is produced by Larry Cooper and will start on Tuesday

May 14 and will run until Friday May 17. Curtain up is 8 p.m. and the tickets are JD 2. This time the group is donating the proceeds to the Friends of Children Society to help build children's libraries.

The Amman Players are happy to have some new people joining the cast: Vicky Kayal is the prime minister, Anne Lawrence, her personal secretary, Julie Core is the major and Jan Lewis, is the first lord of the admiralty. The other members of the cast include John Alford, Andy Murphy, Kay Mokhar, Caroline Talbot and Pat Pengilly.

Tickets are available from the Royal Cultural Centre.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday patronises the first national conference on the status of Jordanian women (Petra photo)

Finance negotiations for Zarqa River Basin project end on optimistic note

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Negotiations on the financing of phase two of the Zarqa River Basin project concluded Monday between the Ministry of Planning and several Arab and international donors. The feasibility study for the project, which was submitted in 1983, had been financed by West German technical cooperation.

Ministry of Planning Secretary-General Ziad Fariz stressed the significance of this particular project for Jordan and the interest of Arab donor organisations in contributing to soil conservation and the development of rainfed agriculture in the region.

Mr. Munthar Azar from the Ministry of Planning told the Jordan Times that the Zarqa River Basin project has two main objectives. The first is the conservation of soil and the second to stop excessive salinisation of the King Talal Dam. The project area is representative of all rainfed ag-

culture areas in Jordan, he continued, and consequently of great importance since 90 per cent of agricultural land in the country is rainfed. The government's policy is to reinforce the development in these areas and to increase efforts to stop the loss of fertile soil, he added.

The donor's conference was opened by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan. During the negotiations, the Ministry of Planning was represented by Dr. Ziad Fariz.

Potential donors

The donors which are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Islamic Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, the German Fund for Reconstruction, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Saudi Fund for Development and the German Agency for Tec-

hnical Cooperation, agreed on the importance of the implementation of the project.

The total duration of the implementation will be 10 years divided into two phases which are to coincide with the forthcoming five-year-plans. During the first phase, about 60 per cent of the project area is expected to be covered.

By the end of the negotiations all organisations taking part indicated their willingness to contribute to the implementation of the project, though not all of them have yet announced their commitment. The exact amounts of any commitments were not disclosed by the Ministry of Planning, however, information was given that the present commitments will probably cover the costs for phase one.

The total cost for phase one and two of the project are estimated to amount to JD 42 million (JD 27 million in today's prices). There is no date fixed yet for the final donor's meeting which is expected to be held in a few months' time.

Arabs remember Israeli invasion of Palestine thirty-seven years ago today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Wednesday, May 15 marks the 37th anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine by Zionist forces and the establishment of the Jewish state.

On the occasion, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the anniversary serves as a reminder for the Arabs and the whole world of Israel's occupation of Palestine, which still exists at the expense of the Palestinian people's rights.

Zionist leaders, as early as 1896, attempted to establish a Zionist state in Palestine. The first Zionist World Congress was declared at a meeting in Basle, Switzerland under Dr. Theodor Herzl in August 1897 and stated: "The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine. The congress contemplates the following means to the attainment of this end:

1. The promotion on suitable lines, of the settlement of Palestine by Jewish agriculturists, artisans and tradesmen.
2. The organisation and hindering together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, both local and general.
3. The strengthening of Jewish sentiment and national consciousness.
4. Preparatory steps towards obtaining government consent are necessary, for the attainment of Zionism.

Since the declaration, Herzl was active in his bids to establish the Zionist state in Palestine. He visited Istanbul, then the capital of the Ottoman Empire, in May 1901, and met with Sultan Abdul Hamid who turned down the plan though he was offered £1.6 million in exchange for endorsement of the Zionist programme. Herzl however, pursued contacts with the rulers of European nations, especially with Great Britain. At a meeting with the British prime minister in 1902 Herzl asked for assistance to persuade the Ottoman Sultan to allow the Jews to settle in Palestine. But the British were too busy at that time to listen to Herzl and offered him a home for the Zionists in Uganda instead. The Zionist congress in 1905 rejected the British offer and insisted on establishing the Jewish state in Palestine.

The Arab World, under Sharif Hussein of Mecca, then embarked on endeavours not only to rid itself from Ottoman rule but also to thwart Zionist efforts to occupy Palestine. In 1915, Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Cairo received an offer from Sharif Hussein to help Britain against the Turks provided that Britain would support the principle of an independent Arab state. McMahon accepted the offer and pledged that his country

would guarantee Arab aspirations.

After the First World War, however, Britain went back on its promise to the Arabs who had allied themselves with Britain and France against Germany and the Ottoman Empire. Instead of helping the Arabs to fulfil their aspirations, British Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour issued a declaration in 1917 which he contained in a letter sent to the Zionist leader Baron Rothschild. The letter to Lord Rothschild said: "I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the cabinet. His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this objective, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Britain and France had in 1916 under the Sykes-Picot agreement divided the Ottoman Empire's realms amongst themselves, and Palestine and Jordan came under direct British mandate until 1947 when the United Nations General Assembly announced the partition of Palestine.

Between 1917 and 1947 Palestinian Arabs held meetings in Jerusalem and rejected the Zionist plans and the partition of Palestine. But the British government continued during this period to help Jews to settle in Palestine in collaboration with the United States. Under the provisions of a British White Paper issued in May 1939, Jews were allowed an immigration quota at the rate of 10,000 a year, but the real figures of immigrants was far greater and Palestine was flooded by Jews who were helped to acquire arms and training in preparation for the 1948 invasion of Arab territories.

In 1947, the United Nations set up a special committee on Palestine which comprised representatives of 11 nations entrusted with preparing a report on the Palestinian issue and submitting it to the U.N. secretary general. The committee's members visited Palestine in June 1947 and were met by a general strike by the Arabs who saw in it a means of consecrating the partition of their homeland. At the end, the committee presented two separate plans to the United Nations secretary general. The first plan called for the following:

1. Terminating British mandate in Palestine by August 1948
2. The proclamation of Arab and Jewish states in Palestine.
3. The formation of a committee to supervise the transition period.
4. Implementation of the 1947 partition plan.
5. The formation of provisional governments in the Arab and Jewish states.
6. Guaranteeing the rights of all on an equal basis.
7. Establishing national security forces in each state to safeguard security and peace.

The second plan ran as follows:

1. The formation of a provisional government in the whole of Palestine.
2. Britain to start evacuating the territory in one year.
3. Immigration to Palestine should halt during this year.
4. The issue of Jews should be tackled through international agreements.
5. The provisional government should call a constituent assembly to draw up a democratic constitution for Palestine.
6. The constitution should provide for the independence of Palestine guaranteeing its sovereignty and territorial integrity with all its subjects enjoying equal rights.

Queen Noor patronises first national women's conference

GFJW reviews progress of Jordanian women, discusses topics, working paper for Nairobi talks

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the honorary president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), a three-day national conference on "the Jordanian Women: Facts and Aspirations" opened Tuesday at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.

The conference, organised by the GFJW, is the first of its kind in covering issues related to women on a national scale, and comes in preparation for the United Nations Nairobi Conference which will review and appraise the achievements of the U.N. decade of women. The conference will also determine strategies for the development of women until the year 2000.

GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir in her opening speech pointed out the aim of the national conference which is to shed light on issues pertaining to women. Such issues, she added, will be reflected through the GFJW and projected into Jordanian society. This will make society more aware of the situation regarding women in Jordan and will be concluded through social, historical, economical, statistical, educational and health facts to be submitted in specialised researches and studies on women in the Kingdom, she said.

Mrs. Bashir added that the conference will tackle all issues which are impeding women from creative participation in the country's development plans, especially since the future development plans will benefit both men and women and the country. "Legislation in the Kingdom rarely discriminates between both sexes, but it is the application of legislation which does not give equal right to both men and women," Mrs. Bashir stressed.

Illiteracy, education

Mrs. Bashir called for the eradication of illiteracy among women as well as channelling women's educational fields into scientific, vocational and technical education which, she said, will secure specialised jobs without alienating women from their surrounding society.

Mrs. Bashir pointed out that this conference will require the moral and physical support of men so that women's issues might be solved, since development plans should take into consideration the welfare of both sexes.

Since Jordan will be represented at the Nairobi conference at the official level and in the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), or "Forum" level, this national conference will help increase the participants' awareness and will be their only weapon against the imperialism and Zionist threats which will be in evidence at the Nairobi conference, Mrs. Bashir said.

During the Nairobi conference, Mrs. Bashir continued, there will be "all kinds of oppression and distortions" against our religion, traditions, heritage and concepts. Such attempts, she said, should be refuted and she added that such a national conference is the only way to unify our stand in order to fight all oppression.

Mrs. Bashir concluded that research and studies prepared by scholars and researchers who represent various governmental and

Women and development

Deputising for Minister of Labour and Social Development, Khaled Al Haj Hassao, Minister of Communications Hassan Mohyeddin Al Hussein said that "development plans will never succeed when women, who comprise half of our society, are verbally paralysed. Therefore, he added, women should be integrated into the development process through improving their status and by wiping out the distorted images of women.

He added that the Nairobi conference which has the motto "Peace, equality and development of women", is solid proof of the international community's interest in the importance of upgrading the position of women and added that this national conference is an actual manifestation of the due attention Jordan is giving towards solving all issues

pertaining to women.

He pointed out that the many targets behind organising the Nairobi conference are to assure the development of women, their peace and equality. Thus, equality and justice lead to peace and development which in turn adds to peace and equality, he said. The minister called for more services to improve women's capabilities and to allow them to overcome their problems and thereby assuring women's total social cohesion.

He also said: Israel's oppression against women in the occupied territories is prohibiting women from freedom of speech, movement and work, and he questioned how such women could reach the motto set by the Nairobi Conference.

After the opening ceremony, participants left to the Regency Palace Hotel where they are to convene. Participants will be divided into two groups which will form two separate seminars on "Women's peace and development" and "women's peace and equality".

Before the participants separated, Dr. Ahmad Hammoudeh, regional representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, briefed the participants on the contents of Jordan's national working paper to be submitted to the Nairobi Conference. Dr. Hammoudeh prepared the paper entitled, "An evaluative study on the development of women throughout the last decade and a strategy to upgrade and develop the standard of women up to the year 2000".

Majali issues new regulations for end of year examinations

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali Tuesday issued new instructions for holding end-of-the-year examinations at schools and community colleges in Jordan.

According to the new instructions, the end of the year examinations will be held between June 1 and June 6, 1985, to be followed by a three month summer holiday.

Earlier regulations stipulated that these examinations should be held between June 8 and June 13, 1985.



Jordanian Press Association President and Al Ra'i Chief Editor Mahmoud Al Kayed Tuesday planted a tree inaugurating a new public garden at Princess Alia Community College, Shamsani (Petra photo)

Al Ra'i public park opens

AMMAN — A new public park, "Al Ra'i", opened its gates Tuesday at the Princess Alia Community College premises in the presence of Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arahayat and Jordan Journalists Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed.

Dr. Arabiyat extended appreciation to Al Ra'i newspaper for its contribution in setting up the park and said that the contribution emanates from the patriotic sentiments in which the paper has always believed.

In his statement, Mr. Al Kayed said that the municipality and Alia College deserve appreciation for the efforts they exerted to implement the project.

لندق الشرق الأوسط
MIDDLE EAST HOTEL

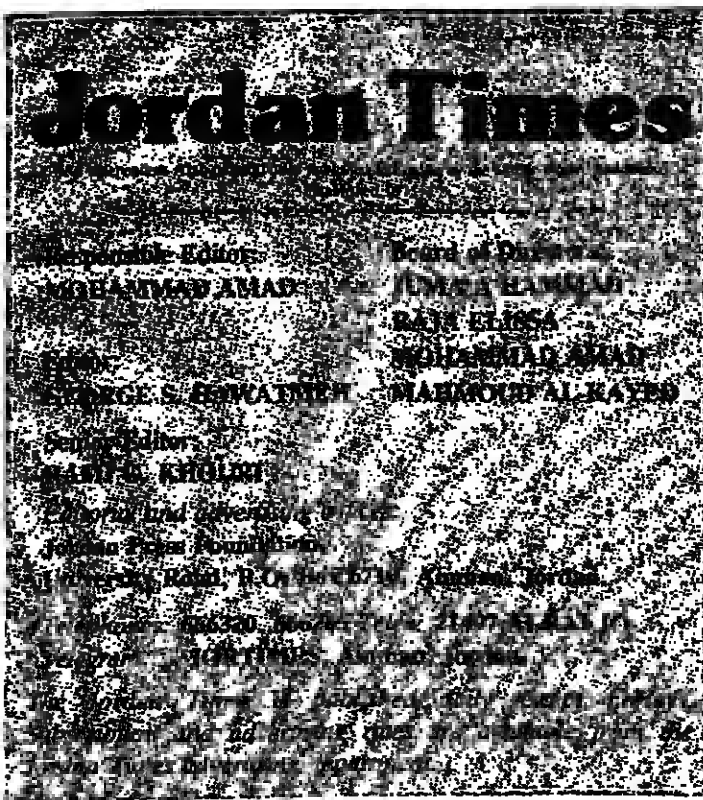
SWIMMING POOL OPENING

May 15, 1985

The management of the Middle East Hotel is pleased to announce the opening of subscriptions for families for the swimming pool which is to be opened this season on May 15, 1985.



Tel. 667159 - 667160



Security for all

BEFORE the Lower House of Parliament now is an agenda which includes, among other important things, the formation of a People's Army in Jordan. A House debate on the subject would no doubt cite Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i's policy statement to the House in which he said that final preparations are underway to put the idea into force.

All indications point to the fact that the People's Army will receive parliament approval, and the government's plan will go ahead on schedule. Setting up the People's Army, which is a wise step and means for backing the Armed Forces in wartime, can perhaps open the way for the government to make a reexamination of the present two-year compulsory military service.

The majority of the young conscripts who complete a three-month active training in the use of light arms at various army camps are normally posted to do very limited jobs like driving vehicles or guarding camps throughout the remaining 21 months in service. There are however, better ways to make conscripts more productive and more useful for their country.

In view of the current economic recession, and in harmony with government plans, conscripts who complete their military training in camps can be made to work in agriculture or any other public sector for only one more year before discharge. The government has already offered jobs to a number of conscripts as teachers with the Ministry of Education in remote regions and their assignments have been considered as part of their military service.

There are pilot government projects in southern Jordan, in high regions being developed with assistance from United Nations agencies and of course there is the vast area of the Jordan Valley which provides the bulk of Jordan's agricultural produce.

We want parliament to seriously consider employing conscripts in the fields under the supervision of specialists and in cooperation with concerned government authorities like the Ministry of Agriculture, because this work will provide more food for the country and contribute towards national efforts for ensuring food security under the present difficult economic circumstances prevailing in the Arab World, and the world economic recession.

Who knows, perhaps after spending one year in farming, many young conscripts might be inspired to pursue agriculture as occupation later on, and so reduce pressure on universities and government offices. It is true that the Armed Forces, backed by the People's Army, can provide strategic security for the country, but it is equally true that it is only farmers that can provide food security. Give the conscripts a chance, and help them to strengthen their nation's economy.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Positive dialogue

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Al Rifa'i has said that Jordanian-U.S. talks held in Aqaba were characterised by frankness and were cordial and fruitful. He said that the talks defined the various problems which parties to the Middle East conflict face at present.

"U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said after the meeting that the Palestinians should be represented one way or another in any future peace talks and described the talks with King Hussein as positive. He called for seizing the present chance of peace to achieve a settlement. The American secretary's visit constitutes one step on the long way and certainly there are many problems to be overcome.

The Aqaba talks signify serious contact with Washington to be followed now by others between Washington and Israel. But there must come a time when the Americans should talk to the Palestinians to pave the way for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the peace negotiations. What is clear now is that Washington, following decades of Middle East complications, has realised that no peace can be achieved without resolving the crisis of the Middle East issue.

The whole Middle East issue can be solved if the rights of the Palestinians can be safeguarded and their rights regained. This can be done through an international conference and not through the Camp David agreements which ended in nothing.

Al Dustour: Room for optimism

KING HUSSEIN'S talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Aqaba represent another stage in the efforts being exerted towards the achievement of a just and durable peace. The talks are a follow-up to those conducted by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy who visited the region a short while ago to sound out the views of different parties towards a peaceful solution. But the U.S. endeavour finds itself tied up by an official American stand with regard to Israel and confronted by the Israeli intransigent attitude which was reiterated during Shultz's visit to Israel. On the other hand, the Arabs are making the way easier for the U.S. administration by accepting the option of peace based on justice and which is founded on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

Shultz must have realised these facts and, therefore, any reassessment by the U.S. administration of the present situation in the region should take these facts into present situation in the region should take these facts into consideration. Unless Washington can stand up to the Israeli intransigence and unless firm policies can be adopted towards Israel's drive to thwart all efforts for peace, the U.S. would not be in a position to help achieve peace at all.

We would like to be optimistic, following Shultz's serious talks in Aqaba, and we hope he will make meaningful efforts to break the deadlock.

Sawt Al Shaab: Involving the Palestinians

THE OUTCOME of George Shultz's visit to Aqaba and his talks with King Hussein give us cause to believe that the talks made the United States understand better the situation in the Middle East and the importance of involving the Palestinians in any peace process.

Shultz's visit came no doubt as a result of the fact that Washington has finally realised the urgent need to give momentum to the peace process, but the problem which Washington has so far failed to overcome is connected with the representation of the Palestinian people in future peace negotiations.

We do not believe there is any difficulty in this concern since the Palestinians should be represented and since their rights have been usurped in their homeland.

Any talks on peace in the Middle East should by all means involve the rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination, and any disregard to the Palestinians and their rights would lead to total failure of any negotiations. Accepting the Palestinians means accepting their legitimate representative, the PLO, and there is no substitute for this organisation in the coming negotiations. The Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11 made this point clear, and this accord now serves as a basis for contacts with Washington and also for any future talks on peace.

Bazargan tastes the wrath of Iran's mullahs

By Jean Gueyras

TEHRAN — The leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing unabated their attacks on Mehdi Bazargan, who was the prime minister of the provisional government set up by Ayatollah (as he was then) Khomeini right after the Islamic revolution. Mr. Bazargan is today the head of the Movement for the Liberation of Iran (MLI), generally regarded as the last remaining legal opposition to the Tehran regime.

Speaking on Friday, April 26, during the course of a prayer session, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, the all-powerful Hovejtoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani condemned what he described as the "defeatism" and "the spirit of surrender" of those who had formed the 1979 provisional government.

"At the time," he said, "they were scared of America and its friends, today they are scared of Iraq. They are thus joining in a worldwide plot aimed at stampeding us into coming to terms with the enemy just when President Saddam Hussein is baying for blood."

This had been the subject of two earlier Friday evening prayer-time speeches by President Ali Khamenei. And Imam Khomeini himself, in his homily broadcast on April 18 from the Jemaran "huseiniye" (place of religious meetings), spoke of "voices being raised in Iran" with the intention of "prodding us to make peace with

Saddam Hussein".

One reason for these unrelenting attacks against Mr. Bazargan and his followers in the MLI may well be the very real strength of the movement which, since the provisional government resigned in November 1979 under pressure from students who had occupied the U.S. embassy, had gradually become fragmented. Early in 1980, Mr. Bazargan had to abandon the idea of running in the presidential election when one of his closest aides, Abbas Amir Entezam, former Iranian ambassador to Stockholm, was arrested and charged with "spying for the Americans". Mr. Entezam is still in prison.

Nevertheless, the MLI had a fair measure of success in the March 1980 general election when five of its candidates were returned to the Majlis (the Iranian parliament). Mr. Bazargan himself was one of the five, and another was Ibrahim Yazdi, who had been his foreign minister in the provisional government.

From then on, the MLI used the Majlis as a forum for condemning the "climate of terror and vengeance prevailing in Iran" and the "summary executions" that followed Mr. Bani Sadr's dismissal as president. They got a poor hearing, however, as their words were frequently drowned out by boos from the Ayatollah Khomeini and extremists who demanded that they be expelled from parliament, or even put to death. The MLI's official newspaper, "Mizan," was

soon banned and its five members of parliament could from then on make their views known only through handbills, pamphlets and booklets whose distribution was regularly interfered with by assorted gangs of *hezbollahis* (God's partisans) rampaging in the capital.

Drawing the logical conclusion from this situation, nine months before the general election of April 15, 1984, Mr. Bazargan hinted in a speech in the Majlis that his group would boycott the polls if nothing were done to restore civil liberties, especially the right to hold meetings and the freedom of expression. He pointed out that some Opposition Majlis members could not even visit their own constituencies because they risked being beaten up and driven out by their enemies.

A conference on the right to hold free elections which was to have brought together some 500 supporters to the MLI's headquarters at this time was banned by the Interior Ministry. But this did not prevent members of the Party of the Islamic Republic from ransacking the MLI's offices and carrying away files, equipment and all the money that happened to be in the movement's safe.

Majlis member Hashem Sabbaghian, who complained in parliament of the treatment he and Mr. Yazdi had suffered on that occasion, was insulted and assaulted inside the parliament itself while the speaker, Mr. Rafsanjani, looked on impassively. The Majlis

speaker later contended that Mr. Sabbaghian had "misused his office as a member of the Majlis by assaulting a fellow-member, whose turban he knocked off while shouting 'Don't hit me'."

Given this situation, the MLI decided not to take part in the April 1984 elections, considering they had lost all legitimacy. Mr. Bazargan and his MLI are however continuing their struggle through publications whose distribution they control fairly well. Mr. Bazargan's book, "The Revolution in Two Movements," in which he condemned the political monopoly exercised by the mullahs, became a bestseller last September, with 100,000 copies sold in a matter of months. This got the Islamic "radicals" into a fury and they tried to discredit Khomeini's former prime minister by once again producing "compromising" documents discovered "by chance" on the premises of the U.S. embassy.

On Feb. 6, Tehran Public Prosecutor Mir Emadi's "*hezbollahis*" attacked the MLI offices when Mr. Bazargan was about to make a speech there on the occasion of the Islamic revolution's sixth anniversary. As usual, office furniture and typewriters were destroyed, papers burnt and some MLI activists worked over. Worse still, the Tehran public prosecutor, who supervised and directed the whole operation from the top of a building across the way from the MLI headquarters, ordered the offices closed. When Mr. Baz-

argan protested and demanded that the offices be reopened, the public prosecutor let him know the MLI would once again be allowed to function normally if its activists undertook "not to provoke the anger of the *hezbollahis*".

Since then, the activities of the MLI, which no longer has even a meeting place, have been reduced to the barest minimum. It is, in fact, the Iranian regime's chief ideological adversary, precisely because it belongs to the Islamic movement of which it was initially an essential component. In the religious establishment's eyes, the MLI challenge is all the more intolerable because it claims to seek to create a modern state without sacrificing religious beliefs and build a bridge between traditional Islam and modern Islam.

In addition, the MLI commands definite respect among intellectuals and technocrats linked to the former Mossadegh National Front. Its "Islamic legitimacy" has moreover been acknowledged several times by Imam Khomeini's presumed successor, the Ayatollah Montazeri, who has often intervened personally to put a stop to attacks on the MLI by Islamic radicals.

At any rate, what has apparently irritated Mr. Bazargan's opponents most is the campaign he has been waging for some time with a view to "finding a just and honourable solution" to the war with Iraq. A telegram to this effect sent to U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar on March 18 by

some 60 prominent figures close to Bazargan infuriated President Khamenei. The MLI appears to have repeated the performance by sending a letter this time — if certain well-informed circles in Tehran are to be believed — to the Higher Defence Council in which it warned the imam of the dire consequences for Iran if the war against Iraq were pursued. The MLI is said to have declared that after the Iranian victory over the Iraqi forces at Khorramshahr in July 1982, "this war is no longer authorised and is even cursed by the Koran".

The MLI's opposition is taken all the more badly in the upper reaches of the government as it seems to be rubbing off on certain sections close to the Islamic authorities. The League of Theology Teachers at Qom, a particularly influential body among Islamic religious authorities, has for example sent a letter to Khomeini drawing an extremely pessimistic picture of the country's economic situation and the stalemated war. The letter, signed among others by the Ayatollahs Azeri-Qomi and Meshkini and the public prosecutor Sanei, regrettably notes that "the regime no longer has any authority among the people" and declares that the situation will "get out of control" if a solution is not found in time for the serious economic problems. And it concludes: "We will have to pray to God to save us from the explosion which could take place in that case." — Le Monde.

Rivalry jeopardises joint W. European arms ventures

By Christopher Hanson

Reuter

LONDON — NATO's European members would, in theory, be only too happy to cooperate in building the planes, tanks and guns they want for defence — co-production makes for cheaper weapons, lower budgets, and more military exports.

But in practice the West European defence industry is a patchwork of competing national interests spawning costly duplications of weapons. It is overshadowed by the much larger U.S. arms establishment, which sells six times as much military hardware to NATO allies as Washington buys from them.

European allies, under pressure to export arms to keep their industries healthy, have launched

some joint arms ventures.

But even these can be snaggled by rivalries — as witness a \$30 billion project for a European jet fighter capable of matching Warsaw Pact planes into the next century. France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Spain would participate.

It is the most ambitious effort of its kind ever attempted in the West without U.S. technology. But conflicts over the plane's design and each nation's share in production have led some NATO officials to predict the new fighter will never fly.

Defence chiefs of the five participating nations met in Rome on Thursday to review the project's feasibility.

Industry sources say France, contrary to the wishes of the others, has insisted on being the pro-

ject's technical leader. It wants a lighter, less powerful — the French say more exportable — aircraft than the one favoured by its four partners.

A consultant for British Aerospace, one of the firms involved in the project, said the French design was a modification of a French fighter already being developed and would benefit France's economy at the expense of the others.

"We do not believe in collaboration at any price," he said. Some NATO officials fear that, unless progress is evident in Rome this week, France and Britain will end up building their own planes (possibly with European partners) in a costly duplication of effort.

French industry sources, are doubtful about compromise and say the project is unlikely to succeed.

Squabbling over the fighter is not an isolated case.

NATO officials had hoped France would join Britain and West Germany in a programme to develop a new short-range air-to-air missile (ASRAAM). France signed on as an observer in 1980 but later withdrew to perfect its own version, the Mica, which is likely to compete with the ASRAAM for sales abroad.

Paris and Bonn are developing one attack helicopter, Rome a competing version, but Britain may opt for one made in America.

Several main battle tanks are in production within NATO, each the product of a separate national defence industry.

Writing recently in a NATO publication, senior Dutch defence official Jan Van Houtvelde said West Europe's "fragmented

defence-industrial base had led to serious inefficiency.

National rivalries prevented economies of scale which could make West European weapons cheaper, easier to sell abroad, and less of a tax burden at home.

He cited a private study which reported that within seven NATO countries there were 18 firms building ground-to-air weapons, 11 developing anti-tank weapons, 16 working on air-to-ground weapons, and 10 producing ship-to-ship missiles.

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, calling for a joint West European defence industry earlier this year, said: "There is very little point in Europeans complaining about the lack of a two-way street (in arms sales) when America has a street and Europe only a bewildering network of separate alleyways."

There have been some successful European collaborations — among them an Anglo-German-Italian Tornado attack aircraft, an Anglo-French Jaguar jet trainer, and a few anti-tank systems.

The Independent European Programme Group (IEPG), a unit of European NATO members, is organising joint projects for a new battle tank, surface-to-air missile, and transport aircraft.

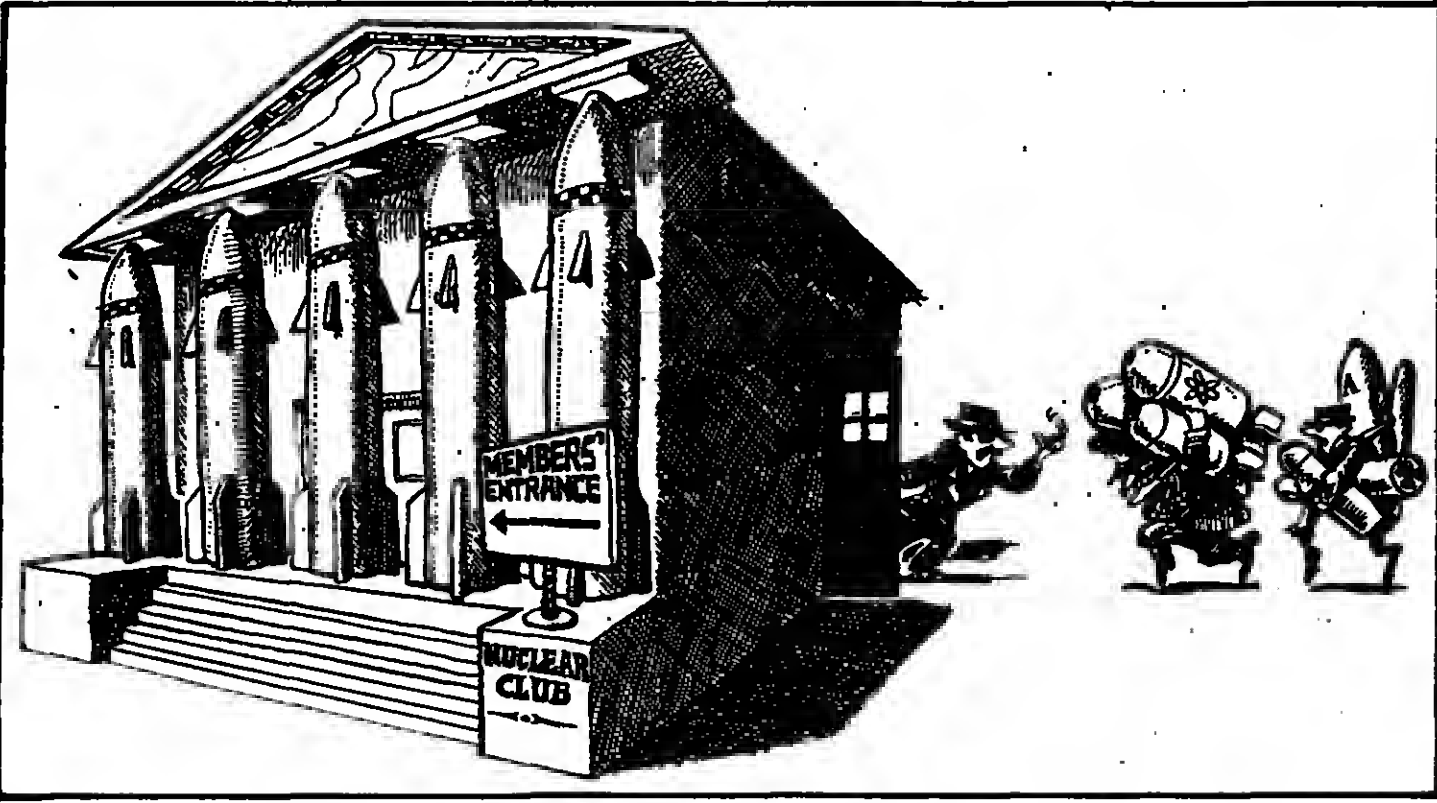
NATO officials say the will to cooperate in arms production is growing in Western Europe due in part to an increase in export competition from the "Third World". Brazil makes half of the world's armoured personnel carriers, India exports light attack aircraft, China submarines, Singapore machine guns.

South Africa has become an important weapons exporter and Israel — hawking battle-tested equipment, some quite sophisticated — sold roughly \$1 billion worth in 1984.

European concern over U.S. export competition has been fuelled by President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) for research on a high-technology shield against nuclear attack. Some leaders, suspicious of Mr. Reagan's call for an allied role, fear SDI will increase the U.S. lead in high-technology exports.

But the West European allies have again failed to form a united front. France is pushing an alternative "Eureka" plan for joint West European military and civilian research.

West Germany backs Eureka, but British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in a recent interview that the idea was "non-sense" because it would duplicate SDI.



Gulf's foreign banks: slimming down but staying

By Randall Palmer

Reuter

BAHRAIN — Gone are the days of easy and growing profits for foreign banks in the Gulf, but most foreign bankers say they plan to slim down and hang on for better times.

A few banks have pulled out. But most of them, faced with recession in the Gulf and cutbacks worldwide among international banks, have decided to reduce costs and stay in the region for the time being.

Salman Abbasi, vice president and Arabian Peninsula regional manager of Chase Manhattan Bank of the U.S., said bank profits have been hit by falling oil prices and output, the Gulf war and the 1982 crash of Kuwait's Souk Al-Manakh stock exchange.

"And what exacerbated the whole situation is the decline in interest rates," he said, explaining that the fall in rates cut into the income of rich investors and governments.

Those bankers who are staying are pinning their hopes on an end to the Iran-Iraq war or an upturn several years hence in the world oil market.

Some consider 1985 will be the trough, with prospects improving for the rest of the decade, while others expect times to be tough for

the next four or five years.

The manager of a British bank in Bahrain, the region's major offshore banking centre, said bank profits had indeed fallen. But he added: "What's wrong if we wait two to three years and we get the business back again?"

The war and the share crisis have hit Kuwait the hardest, but throughout the Gulf "a lot of people keep their money in cash rather than investing in a bank, because of the war", one banker says.

The recession has made it difficult to find high-calibre borrowers. "There's a dearth of good-quality loans," said John House, general manager of Kuwait-Asia Bank. Syndicated credits used to be the mainstay of many offshore banks, but Mr. Abbasi said "major syndications have basically disappeared."

Bankers also face the problem of existing loans which are not being repaid on time. One banker dealing with Saudi loans said he spent more time rescheduling debt than winning new business.

Foreign banks are facing increasingly strong competition from local banks, particularly those based in Bahrain to do business in Saudi Arabia where banks are rapidly growing in sophistication.

Arab Banking Corporation and Gulf International Bank have cornered a large chunk of a sh-

inking syndicated loan market from their Bahrain headquarters.

In Oman, local banks have started to outstrip foreign ones in assets and number of branches, forcing foreign institutions to reconsider their strategies.

Arab Bank Limited last year converted itself into the local Oman Arab Bank, and British Bank of the Middle East (BBME), a Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation subsidiary, sold off 14 branches to Oman International Bank.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), recent government-backed mergers have streamlined the local banking sector.

Foreign bankers are watching carefully the emergence in the two largest emirates, Dubai and Abu Dhabi, of bigger state-run commercial banks formed by mergers of weak ones.

Foreign banks in the UAE have historically attracted prime government and corporate business. But with less business to go around, their officers are wondering how long it will stay that way.

"We are looking at the distinct possibility that pressure will be brought to bear on international banks," said one.

In Dubai, a major government account, Dubai Electricity Company, was recently transferred from BBME to the state-run

Union Bank of the Middle East, which recently absorbed Dubai Bank and Emirates National Bank.

"The government is starting to put more and more business the way of local banks," a banker said.

But few of the 29 foreign banks in the UAE or the 76 offshore banking units and 59 representative offices in Bahrain are talking of leaving.

Most bankers view as exceptions the decision last year by Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago to shut its Bahrain offshore banking unit, and Texas Commerce Bank's move to pull out its representative from Bahrain.

Many more have acted like Bank of America, which earlier this year cut 15 employees from its 60-strong Bahrain operation. Midland Bank, which has eliminated five jobs by shutting its local dealing room, and Chase Manhattan which has slimmed down to 117 employees from more than 130 a couple of years ago.

"There's no mood to get out of this place. Despite the recession, the UAE is still an extremely wealthy economy," the manager of a foreign bank in the UAE said in a remark echoed by other bankers in the Gulf.

LETTERS

Oliver had an artistic value

To the Editor:

I READ with great interest the article by Sana' Atiyeh on Jordanian theatre (Jordan Times, Sunday, March 17, 1985) and would like to offer a few comments about the obviously "hot" issue.

While the accusation that several people attended "Oliver" only to show off their class may have been true in a minority of cases, that is obviously an oversimplification of the situation. Instead of trying to criticise what was a great achievement, it would do as well to emulate it. "Oliver" succeeded because it fulfilled what it set out to do. Namely, entertainment and involvement. For, contrary to what many professional theatre people would like to believe, theatre goes in the majority, and really all over the world, seek entertainment. Entertainment does not have to be trivial or comic, serious plays can also be very entertaining when properly done.

Mr. Yanis' comments were definitely unfair because his own programme on Amman television, "Nights in Amman", was a great success particularly because it was entertaining. In regard to his play, "The Choice," I heard of it for the first time in the article and that, of course, emphasises the lack of promotional effort which was alluded to.

I believe that instead of moaning over the lack of theatre consciousness among Jordanians and trying to belittle and ridicule the achievements of the English theatre, our Arabic theatre can and should be encouraged by several possibilities, some of which might include:

a) have promotional efforts, which are costly, partially assisted by the government or other public institutions.
b) choosing well-known plays for the theatre. "Oliver", after all, is a very famous book which was made into a movie. This already gave it an edge over several even English-speaking plays, such as "Charlie Brown".
c) the inclusion of the amateurs in "Oliver", which was almost all Jordanian children, assured a very large audience which was made up of the friends and classmates of the children. This involvement widened the audience a great deal. Perhaps Jordanian theatre can also tap these amateur resources and have them join the professional theatre.

I agree with Mrs. Vanessa Batrouni that musicals are a very good theatre attracting activity. Some of the people whom I know enjoyed "Oliver" did not know a single word of English. Music is an universal language. Arabic musicals from the days of Sayyed Darweesh ending with Fairouz are perhaps more successful than most serious Arabic theatrical plays.

I do hope these comments will encourage our Jordanian artist, whom we love, to succeed. For after all, the success of the Jordanian theatre is, in the long run, a great achievement for the country as well.

Najwa Khouri Bulos, M.D.,
Amman.

May 15 — Turning point in Palestinian history

Solidarity campaign with journalist Faraj

THE International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, (EAFORD) which enjoys a consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC), has organised an international campaign to help the people of Dheishah, a Palestinian refugee camp on the West Bank. Fifteen Dheishah residents, including the noted journalist Hamdi Faraj, have been falsely charged and face Israeli military court on May 15. A conviction could bring a sentence of up to five years imprisonment in the notorious Israeli prisons. EAFORD has been rallying solidarity effort for ending Israeli repression of the fifteen and urging their release.

HAMDI FARAJ, noted West Bank journalist, has been falsely charged by the Israeli military authorities. He stands trial May 15, and faces a severe prison sentence of five years.

Hamdi Faraj is a well-known journalist on the West Bank. He was the managing editor as well as a contributor to "A Shira" magazine in Jerusalem before the magazine was closed down by the Israeli censor in the summer of 1983. Currently, he writes freelance for various Jerusalem Arabic newspapers. He is very active in the West Bank Journalists Association and was on its steering committee.

Hamdi graduated from Bethlehem University where he was known for his political activity. He was the first president of the University Senate in the West Bank, an organisation composed of representatives from each of the individual university student centres.

Hamdi resides with his family in Dheishah refugee camp. He has been a spokesman for the camp residents and is frequently interviewed by journalists and foreign delegations.

Over the past eleven years, Hamdi has faced continual harassment and detention from the Israeli authorities. This is his fifteenth detention. It follows two years of restricted movement, whereby he was confined to Dheishah camp. To date, Hamdi has experienced short-term imprisonment and fines. Now, the Israeli authorities intend to silence his articulate voice.

The current situation

On February 2, 1985, Hamdi Faraj and fourteen other residents of Dheishah were arrested. They were held for interrogation and tortured, some with electric shocks, in order to extract a confession for one or another crime. No one confessed. Some were released on bail, but others, Hamdi among them, were incarcerated in Tulkarm prison, a notorious dungeon where electric torture is routine.

At the end of March, charge sheets were introduced in the military court in Ramallah. The charges are based upon statements by three leaders of the Village Leagues (a group which collaborates with Israeli intelligence) in Dheishah camp which has been physically attacking residents there.

The Dheishah 15 are accused of the following:

1. Disturbing the public peace by attacking the house of the Jaber family (Yassin Jaber is the leader of the Village League);
2. wounding three persons;
3. destroying the furniture in the house;
4. stealing JD 5,000 and jewels.

The trial before the military court (three judges and no jury) begins May 15.

Background to the situation

Dheishah has come under continual attack from the Village League as well as from Israeli settlers and soldiers. The Village League has been physically attacking individuals in Dheishah

(such as Attah Man'aa who had both hands injured) and throwing molotov cocktails at people's homes. (Both the homes of Hamdi Faraj and his brother Nadi were among those assaulted.) The Israeli authorities were informed of these attacks and who specifically was responsible for them, but they took no action against the assailants, all of whom work with Israeli intelligence and are known to initiate actions on behalf of the Israeli military.

On Jan. 11, the Village League assault unit, using knives and sticks, attacked a group of Dheishah youth while they were in the neighbouring town of Bethlehem. This attack was witnessed by the lawyer, Mohammad Na'ameh, who was in Bethlehem at the time. The Village League gang pursued the Dheishah youth back to Dheishah camp where they continued their assault.

Later that day, hundreds of Dheishah residents gathered at the house of Yassin Jaber, the leader of the Village League unit. They found 150 molotov cocktails in the house.

Two weeks later the fifteen, who are now charged, were arrested. No one from the Village League unit was arrested. No evidence was taken from eye-witnesses of the Village League assaults or molotov cocktail bombings.

There is no evidence, other than the statements of the three collaborators, that Hamdi or any of the others so charged were even present during the demonstration at Yassin Jaber's house. A plea of "not guilty" has been entered. So far no confessions have been extracted from any of the defendants.

The lawyers for the defence are: Mohammad Na'ameh, a Jerusalem-based attorney who witnessed the original attack, Avigdor Feldman, an Israeli civil rights attorney, Jawad Bolous, an

attorney from Felicia Langer's office, and Usama Audi, an attorney based in Bethlehem.

The lawyers expect a long and severe trial. They believe the attack by the Village Leagues on the Dheishah youth in Bethlehem was planned and instigated by the Israeli military to provoke a response from Dheishah residents and provide a pretext to arrest and sentence Hamdi Faraj and other prominent Dheishah personalities to long prison terms.

The lawyers believe that international public opinion can influence the military court and urge the immediate formation of an international campaign.

A short biography

Hamdi Faraj was born Feb. 1, 1956 (29 years old) in a tent in Dheishah Refugee Camp. Dheishah is one of the camps set up by the United Nations to provide for Palestinians fleeing the occupation of their cities, towns and villages. It is near Bethlehem on the West Bank.

Hamdi's family is originally from Zakaria which is en route to Gaza. Today it is called Bet She-mesh. His father, Ibrahim, was a farmer whose holdings had included 300 sheep and 60 cows. The family fled from Zakaria to Jericho and then moved to the Hebron area before settling in Dheishah with many other residents of Zakaria.

Hamdi's father, Ibrahim, worked as a labourer in Jerusalem cutting trees. He both spoke and wrote Arabic and English. He sent five of his nine children to the university before he died in 1977 from unknown injuries sustained while he was at work. Hamdi's mother, Amna, 55 years old, lives today in Dheishah Camp.

Intimidation and harassment

Hamdi has been imprisoned 14 times since 1974. Until the most

recent mass arrest of Dheishah youths and activists, Hamdi was usually held for 18 to 57 days, interrogated and tortured and sometimes given a fine, but never sentenced for any "crime."

Hamdi describes some of these arrests: "The first time I was arrested was during a demonstration in 1974. I was 17. It was the largest demonstration in the West Bank. Most of the participants were students and I was one of the demonstration leaders.

The soldiers came and shot several people injuring them. I was among 300 people they arrested. The students began to stone the jeep trying to get the police to release me.

It was the beginning of 1974 and very cold, but still they put us out in the cold and beat us. At 3 a.m. they made a trial. We were made to sit out on the ground even though it was raining heavily. We were tried in groups of thirty. The judge would ask: "Who is not guilty? Raise hands." If someone said they were not guilty, they were then beaten even more. No one in my group said they were not guilty. They fined me 700 lira, which was a large sum and not easy for me to pay. We had no more than a week in which to pay and if we didn't pay by then, we would get three months in jail. Of course I paid the fine. Most of the students paid because we wanted to continue our studies.

"The third time I was arrested was in December 1976. I was a member of the Bethlehem University Student Senate and we published a magazine called "University" without permission of the military governor. I was fined 3,000 lira and would be sent to prison for six months if there were any infraction or magazine article written within three years."

"The eighth time I was arrested, I was taken to the Moscohiya (the Russian Compound), a notorious



Dheishah Camp entrances are repeatedly blocked up by Israeli forces in an attempt to suppress Palestinian residents' growing national feelings.

interrogation centre in Jerusalem. There had been a bombing in Jerusalem and they held me for interrogation.

This time they put a sack over my head. It was filthy and full of lice. My hands were tied. I could not scratch and it was difficult to breathe. I was kept seven days and seven nights standing with this filthy sack over my head. When I felt, they tied my hands to an iron pipe above my head. I asked to be let free so I could piss and shit, but they refused and twice I shat on myself.

The interrogator once made me strip and said, "You son of a bitch you stink. Don't you bathe?" "Where and how," I asked. He then sent me to shower nude before all the prisoners. The water was very cold. Everyone watched. I said: "Kill me or put me on trial. I have done nothing." They interrogated me and held me 57 days during which time I had two trials. Finally, they released me.

"In 1982, I spent 35 days in prison without ever being charged. They also confiscated over 500 of

my books and took all my cassette tapes, photos and paintings. I was fined 2,500 shekels (about \$100) because 12 of the books were forbidden. (There is a list of over 2,000 books that are forbidden to Palestinian residents of the West Bank. These include "Macbeth" and "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare as well as many works by Arab authors, be they literature or sociology. As well, regulations forbid possession of cassette tapes or records of nationalist music).

Hamdi was also taken during a mass arrest of 30 people from Dheishah and called in for questioning numerous times.

In January 1983, he was held along with other Dheishah men and youths in a filthy stable for five days. During the summer of 1983, he was placed under town arrest, whereby he was restricted to Dheishah Camp (a small area) during the day and confined to his house from sunset to sunrise. Hamdi was under these restriction orders until his arrest and confinement Feb. 2, 1985.

The fabricated charges against him could lead to five years imprisonment. Before the most recent arrest, both his house (where he lives with his mother and younger brothers) and the house of an older brother were attacked with molotov cocktails and one of his younger brothers was assaulted.

Hamdi's younger brothers, Najib and Jamal, are periodically detained and imprisoned (Jamal once for 18 months even though he is a diabetic) and are currently facing the same charges as Hamdi. Nadi, the elder brother, whose house was attacked has also been arrested and faces the same charges.

If the intimidation, arrests, restricted movement and physical assault were not enough, Hamdi, throughout his adulthood, has been forbidden to drive an automobile even though travel is so critical to his work as a journalist. His birth certificate was also confiscated, making it impossible for him to obtain a passport — Eaford Press Release.

Rome Council requests consent to tow away misplaced cars

Rome's SPQR motto — Senatus Populus Que Romanus, the Senate and people of Rome — today could mean Supid Parking, Quite Ridiculous, James Buxton outlines the left-wing council's plans to ease the city's arteries.

ROME — "Are you in favour of the towing away of cars parked along the main thoroughfares, especially near crossroads — even if this means that you have to park your car further away?"

Most city administrations would not ask their citizens a question like that. If they had a law against chaotic parking — as Rome has — and needed to enforce it, they would simply enforce it. Only in Rome are people asked if they would mind if the law were enforced.

Rome city council, housed on the site of the ancient Roman capital, has sent all voters a questionnaire putting questions about the traffic. In short, it asks, do you like the present anarchy, or would you like a more orderly system which entailed the closure of the centre of the city to private cars, obliging you to use public transport, and the loss of the right to park where you like?

For many citizens the traffic is the worst thing about life in the city. The crawling processions of cars and the unpredictable blockages make it almost impossible to know how long a journey is going to take. Commuters set out for work by car with little idea of when they are going to arrive. It can take longer to get from the outer suburbs to the centre than it might take to reach Piccadilly Circus from 200 miles away.

Each year, as more and more of Rome's three million people buy cars, things get worse. It is not a problem that any administrator would find easy. Part of the trouble is the shape of the city. The immense expansion of the past 40 years has been mainly along the lines of the old Roman roads which fan out from the centre into the countryside. Though there is a reasonable outer ring road going round the scruffy out-

skirts of the city, there are virtually no inner ring roads.

As a result it is estimated that 48 per cent of the populations must cross the city centre to get from one area to another. And the centre — the area roughly within the ancient walls — consists both of little streets now mostly closed to cars, and of wider ones jammed with parked vehicles. It is disrupted by almost daily processions and demonstrations, by convoys of tourist buses and by the magnetic pull of the Pope's public audiences.

Rome has only a rudimentary underground service. Stupid bus drivers force their green or yellow buses through the streets, but their path is virtually blocked by the often double files of parked cars, and by other cars jostling along. For Romans are individualists: they take their cars to work if they can, knowing that a parking place can always be found — even if it is at a crossroads or on the pavement.

The system would not work at all if Roman drivers were not fast and flexible, and so quick to anger that a very lengthy traffic jam is almost impossible. The intensity of hooting and the ferocity of the insults hurled usually shifts the blockage — to somewhere else.

One day, however, that did not happen. On Dec. 14 last year a combination of a bus strike, Christmas shopping and heavy rain brought the city almost to a standstill for an entire day. People passed out in the exhaust fumes but ambulances could hardly get out of the hospital gates. It was a day which Mr. Ugo Vetere, the Communist mayor, will never live down. Since then, there have been serious suggestions that the capital of Italy should be moved elsewhere.

Apart from closing small parts of the 17th century heart of the city to traffic and launching construction of a third underground line, Mr. Vetere's administration of Communists, Socialists and small parties of the centre has mostly just wrung its hands.

It knows that any solution — which must in practice mean banning private cars from the centre — would offend someone. The powerful lobby of shopkeepers, who believe they benefit from the right of customers to park outside their shops, has representatives both inside the coalition and among the opposition — the Christian Democrats and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. (The latter regularly wins nearly a tenth of the Roman vote).

In such circumstances the coalition, even though it controls well over half the vote, is almost helpless. There is no point in courting unpopularity by punishing Romans for the 100,000 traffic offences that are to be committed every day.

But why should a city council ask the electorate what it thinks about the traffic, when there are elections on anyway which, one might have thought, would give Romans the chance to express their views via the ballot box?

Even if everyone in Rome voted on May 12 exactly as they did in the previous elections of 1981 (and the indications are that there will be no big changes in Rome), the present coalition would not necessarily be reinstated.

The questionnaire on the traffic is the only way the present coalition could, if reelected, claim a mandate for action. That does not mean that it would act on it, however. Any closure to traffic would mean the construction of garages and inner ring roads at the expense of a central government with plenty of other calls on its purse. It might be easier just to go on as before — Financial Times news feature.

Lilienthal: Peace only if Zionist lies are nailed

After 16 years as editor-publisher of the Middle East Perspective, Alfred M. Lilienthal has printed his final issue, and will turn his attention now to other writings including a possible new publication of his first book "What Price Israel?" Dr. Lilienthal, who coined the word "holocaustomania," says the Zionists have used Nazi treatment of Jews as their most effective weapon in winning American support. "The glib American public is influenced more by the exploits of Israel than by the specter of Hitler," he noted, "and Zionist Jewish writers believe. In this exclusive interview conducted in Washington, D.C., where Dr. Lilienthal makes his home, he spells out some of his most vivid impressions of his 40-year battle against Zionism."

By Grace Halsell

Q. You repeatedly have said the Zionists use the "holocaust" as their No. 1 weapon.

A. Yes, the Zionists convince the Americans that they must be pro-Israel and anti-Arab because of Hitler. They use the "holocaust" to convince people of this. Hardly a day goes by without our seeing on television and reading in our papers more news about the "holocaust." The Zionists planned reunions of the survivors of the "holocaust," a reunion of the grandchildren of the survivors of the "holocaust," of the rescuers of the "holocaust," and then in occupied Jerusalem they had a reunion of the twins of the "holocaust." I don't know what next!

Hitler and the Nazis have given the Zionists a new religion. As a result Americans began making their foreign policy on the basis of the total human revulsion toward Nazism.

Americans invariably judge of the Middle East conflict, not by weighing Arab rights against Israeli rights, or even Palestinian grievances against Zionist crimes, but in terms of Hitler versus the Jews. In this context, the obvious emotional reaction of public opinion is to maintain blind adherence to Israel's position. The "six million" serve as a constant rebuttal to all criticism of Israeli policies.

Zionists keep the vision of Hitler dangling constantly before us. The media has taken the place of Judaism — a tragedy indeed for

this faith, for Jews, Palestinians and American foreign policy.

Over the years, I have seen the Zionists steadily increase their sanctification of the "holocaust." They use as their No. 1 weapon what I call the syndrome of anti-Semitism. They play on this anti-Semitism, and they use it both as a defensive weapon and an offensive weapon. It's been their most successful tool. It's very difficult to answer it. British writer George Steiner likened it to going to a dinner party and suddenly you are hearing a shattering of a crystal glass and all conversation stopping.

Whatever your argument about the plight of the Palestinians or the seizure of Arab territories, the Zionist shatters common sense with a "But you are anti-Semitic!" or "What about the 'holocaust'?" When all else fails, the Zionists bring out the Jews killed during the war. They remain the ultimate silence.

The insinuations of anti-Semitism, backed up by threats, are manipulated to coopt the Christian and to tie him up, signed, sealed and delivered to the Zionists.

Q. Have you visited the site — near the Washington Monument and adjacent to the national Smithsonian Mall — for a new "holocaust museum"?

A. Yes, I passed this site the other day. This is another example of how the Zionists move step by step. They organised a holocaust memorial council and secured a \$820,000 federally-funded budget for 1983 and they asked Congress to donate \$1,953,000 for



A. Lilienthal: Can the Zionists intimidate him with anti-Semitism?

their 1984 budget. Then they asked Gerald P. Carmen, a Jewish American who heads the General Services Administration (GSA) to donate two large brick buildings to house exhibits designed to evoke horrors of the past.

The Zionists staged a public ceremony in which Carmen donated the buildings and in return the holocaust memorial council, headed by Elie Wiesel, gave Carmen an award.

Then the 65-member "holocaust council" announced that they would not use the old buildings but construct a new one, which may have been what they had in mind all along. Another holocaust museum is being put together in lower Manhattan.

Next, we may hear the "holocaust" council is building a "holocaust" museum in Houston, then in Kansas City — all over: Already, the Zionists have instigated the teaching of courses in our public schools on the "holocaust" and they are compulsory courses in the state of Pennsylvania. More and more, it is becoming a part of the curricula in our high schools and it is even being taught in grammar schools.

Q. Because you print such stories, you are labeled "controversial." What was the most controversial story you ever printed in your "Perspective"?

A. In 16 years of publishing "Perspective," I was criticised most for an article called "The Rise and Fall of the Anne Frank Fable" (January 1981), proving that the Anne Frank diary was tampered with, that it was not legitimate, it was not written as it appeared, it has been proved that a ballpoint pen was used on corrections. Because we were touching on a sacrosanct subject and hitting at one of the major underpinnings of holocaustomania, we received a number of protests from readers (some obviously inspired by Zionist groups). We did not then retreat from what we had published nor, in retrospect, would we from anything else that has appeared in our 175 issues.

Q. And now you have published your last issue?

A. Yes. And so many of them were a struggle. And yet giving up the newsletter up is difficult. It's almost like losing a child. The best compliment ever given the publication was from Abdullah Y. Bishara, former U.N. ambassador from Kuwait who said: "I admire the newsletter for more than its academic integrity. I like it for its 'fire.' It has a style other publications on this area noticeably lack. It carries favour to nobody excepting to facts." That's what we have always tried to do.

Q. And when did you first travel to the Middle East?

A. I was drafted from the State Department into the army in 1943. I was a private first class, and was sent to Cairo, and I landed in Port Said. I had been on a "Liberty" ship for 44 days and I sneaked out of camp the first night and got a room at the Mena House and woke up the next morning and I opened my windows and there to my astonishment was Madame Sphinx looking down at me. That was my first introduction to the Middle East.

Q. You are also a trained lawyer, with degrees from Cornell University and Columbia Law School?

A. Yes. And after I opened my

own office for the administrative practice of law, one of the first clients I had was the American Council for Judaism which was fighting partition of Palestine and they sent me up to the U.N. The U.N. then consisted of about 45 nations that voted on the question of Palestine. I met with the representatives and told them the Zionist movement was not speaking for all Jews, and that many were in favour of a trusteeship rather than partition. And of course the Zionist juggernaut put pressure on delegations.

Q. Recently I heard that 25 per cent of the U.N. agenda deals with Israel.

A. That could be true. The Palestine question has been the principal pre-occupation of the United Nations from the very beginning. It is always on the agenda. And it still goes under the name of the Palestine question, which I don't think Israel likes too much.

Q. Your first book was "What Price Israel?"

A. Yes. And this came out at a time when there were no other books criticising the creation of the state of Israel. At that time, I'm talking about 1954, the Zionists were willing to debate. At least the newspapers of the Zionist side attacked me at length, which helped publicise the book.

In a "Town Hall meeting of the Air," one of the big TV programmes, Charles Malik, then Lebanese ambassador, who was on this programme, raised a copy of "What Price Israel" before the audience — and he said: "If you want to know about the Palestine question, read this book." And the book went over big after that. That was 30 years ago.

Q. And when was your "Reader's Digest" article?

A. That was in 1949. The book was a follow up to that article, "Israel's Flag is Not Mine."

Now I want to do an update of "What Price Israel." I don't plan to add much to it, but have a new foreword, and add 20 to 25 pages in the back.

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AMMAN JORDAN

Faisaly beats Ahli; Baqa'a gives hard time to Amman

By Munem Fakhoury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Al Faisaly Club turned the pitch upside down and came from behind to beat Al Ahli Club 2-1 (half time 0-0) while Amman Club, the holders, had to struggle to beat newly promoted Al Baqa'a Social Youth Centre 2-1 (half time 1-1) in two soccer matches held at Amman Stadium Tuesday.

At the end of the first week of Jordan Premier League tournament which was suspended until mid-August.

Al Faisaly missed a chance to score in the early minutes of the match when international Khalid Awad's shot hit the cross bar of Al Ahli goal.

Al Faisaly missed again in the 13th minute when Bassem Murad, Al Faisaly's midfielder, failed to score as his shot hit the side bar of Al Ahli goal and the ball bounced in the box to the foot of Emad Zakaria, Al Faisaly's winger who failed to send the ball inside the net.

Al Ahli players coordinated themselves after this chance and controlled the rest of the first half but missed another chance to score when Ahmad Al Russian, the

defender, failed to control the ball which Shaker Salameh, Al Ahli's striker, failed to net.

In the 36th minute Adnan Al Turk, Al Ahli's midfielder, received a pass from his teammate Salameh and sent it strongly to hit the side bar of Al Faisaly's goal.

In the second half Al Faisaly took the initiative to attack, and in 13th minute captain Ibrahim Mustafa sent the ball over the crossbar to miss a golden chance to score. Only two minutes later, Ali Bilal, Al Ahli's winger, received the ball and sent over a "loop" behind Al Faisaly's goalkeeper inside the net to score the only goal for his team.

In the 33rd minute, Murad passed the ball to his teammate international Jamal Abu-Abed who scored the equaliser with a brilliant shot, to be followed by another

goal in the 40th minute scored by Abu-Abed again when he headed the ball which he received from left defender Hussam Sonokrut who gave his team a valuable win.

In the second match held between Amman Club and Baqa'a, Amman managed to overpass Al Baqa'a with a hard-fought struggle to secure two league points.

In the 4th minute of the first half Al Baqa'a missed a chance to score when the Amman goalkeeper hardly saved the ball kicked

by Sufian, Al Baqa'a's striker.

In the 11th minute Amman took the lead and scored the first goal through striker Emad Daher with a beautifully headed ball. After four minutes, Al Baqa'a's striker Ahmad Salam managed to score the equaliser to end the first half 1-1.

Early in the second half, international Ibrahim Sadya scored the winning goal to grant Amman the two points needed in its way to defend its title as holders.



Izzat Hashem Al Ahli's goalkeeper clears the ball from the mouth of his goal before Al Faisaly strikers reach it.

Rapid determined to put the record straight...

VIENNA (R) — But for the toss of a coin, European soccer history might have turned out very differently, and the name Real Madrid would not hold the magic it does today.

The club which came so close to rewriting the record books is Rapid Vienna, who make their belated debut in a European final against Everton of England in the Cup Winners' Cup in Rotterdam on Wednesday.

Real, champions of Europe from 1956-60, were drawn against Rapid in the second round of the 1957 competition. After winning 4-2 in Madrid, the Spaniards crashed 3-1 in Vienna — a result which would have put Rapid through to the present away goals rule.

But in those days a playoff was deemed necessary, and when Rapid lost the toss they were forced to visit the Bernabeu stadium a second time, losing 2-0. Had the third game been played in Vienna, who knows what the outcome would have been.

The advent of European foot-

ball actually came too late for the great Rapid side which was generally regarded as the outstanding team in the continent in the early 1950s.

Although they have remained Austria's most successful club with 27 championship wins, just six behind Glasgow Celtic's record of 33; they have made little impact in Europe until this season.

Luck, however, favoured Rapid in the second round of this year's competition when they 'lost' 4-3 on aggregate to Glasgow's Celtic.

But Rapid earned a somewhat dubious reprieve when the European Football Union (UEFA) ordered the second leg to be replayed after the Austrians claimed midfielder Rudolf Weinhofer had been hit by a missile and forced to leave the pitch.

Rapid, who had lost 3-0 in Glasgow, won the return 1-0 in Manchester to emerge 4-1 winners overall.

There has been no disputing their form since and both Dynamo Berlin and Dynamo Moscow were

despatched with ease in the following rounds.

Much of Rapid's recent success is due to outspoken Yugoslav coach Otto Baric, who took over five years ago when the club was out in the wilderness and had not won the league title for 10 seasons.

Baric, who guided Rapid to the championship in 1987 and the league and cup double the following year, can be a harsh critic of his players, but he fights for them like a lion when he feels they have been wronged.

This has often brought him into trouble with officials, and he was banned from the Rapid bench for three matches by UEFA for "unpleasantly conduct" in the Celtic tie.

Like Everton, Rapid tend to be regarded as a team without stars, but Hans Kraacki and Czechoslovak Antonin Panenka remain two master craftsmen despite their advancing years.

Kraacki, 32, former European footballer of the year and known as 'El Goaleador' during his days

with Barcelona, is loved by some and reviled by others.

He has never been renowned for his "work-rate", but Kraacki can still be devastating in front of goal where he possesses a rare instinct for being in the right place at the right time.

Panenka, 37, probably reigns alongside Frenchman Michel Platini as the free-kick king, and the years have not diminished his exquisite passing and venomous long-range shooting.

Both Kraacki and Panenka have talented younger men alongside them to act as their 'legs'.

Striker Peter Pacult, 24, was voted 1984 footballer of the year in Austria, and he showed his predatory instincts when he scored the all-important goal against Celtic at Old Trafford.

Peter Hristic, also 24, has emerged as a quality player under Panenka's guidance in midfield, and he is more than happy to combine his natural attacking game with helping out in defence when called upon.

... as Everton hopes to make mark in Europe

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (R) — Though the 25th Cup Winners' Cup final may lack the glamorous games of past years, victory over Rapid Vienna would mark Everton's emergence as a new European soccer power.

Having dominated the English game for the past 12 months, Everton now need to succeed in Europe if they are to be counted among the continent's elite alongside their rivals Liverpool.

The newly-crowned English champions have lost a mere seven games in all competitions this season, Saturday's defeat at Nottingham Forest was their first in 29 games, and it is difficult to imagine Rapid seriously threatening Everton's treble ambitions.

Victory in the Feyenoord Sta-

dium would see the Cup Winners' Cup enter the crowded Everton trophy cabinet alongside the English Championship and Football Association (F.A.) Cup, which Everton will hope to keep at Goodison Park after Saturday's appointment with Manchester United at Wembley.

Everton's success is built on old-fashioned British teamwork and commitment but manager Howard Kendall has assembled a side which can also be pleasing to the eye.

Straight-talking Yugoslav coach Otto Baric does not agree with that assessment, however, and has hinted that Rapid have a tactic to counter Everton's renowned aggression.

"We have an antidote for Everton's mighty pressure game, and we have a great chance of winning," said Baric.

The Yugoslav is, of course, paid to make brave noises, but the manner of Rapid's defeat of Glasgow Celtic in the second round suggests they lack the quality in depth to succeed at this level.

Rapid gained a somewhat dubious reprieve against Celtic when UEFA ordered the second leg to be replayed because of crowd trouble in Glasgow but the question mark against the temperament of a number of the Austrian players remains.

There are no such doubts over the character of Everton's team of battlers, typified by the spirit of their daring striker Andy Gray, whose physical presence can unnerve all but the most resolute defenders.

Unless Everton suffer stage fright, the "dream" treble will become even more of a reality.

Gifted Trevor Steven, who has made such a promising start to his England international career, is a creator and scorer of goals, while his midfield partners Peter Reid and Kevin Sheedy will pose Rapid contrasting problems.

Only now fulfilling the promise he showed as a teenager, Reid is both the architect behind many of Everton's moves, and a fierce-tackling midfield destroyer.

The elegant Sheedy, whom Kendall plucked from the Liverpool reserves two seasons ago, is the Everton set-piece specialist,

capable of bending the ball around the best designed defensive walls.

But Rapid have their own free-kick wizard in 37-year-old Antonin Panenka, their top scorer in Europe with five goals to date.

Panenka bobbed off injured during Rapid's 1-0 defeat by Austria Vienna on Friday night but is expected to be fit to play in what is likely to be his last 'showpiece' game.

Despite the presence of Panenka, veteran striker Hans Kraacki and emerging star Peter Pacult, Rapid's bid to become the first Austrian club to win a European trophy seems doomed to failure.

Karpov selects Moscow as site for replay with Kasparov

TUNIS (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov has asked for his controversial title match against Gary Kasparov to be replayed in Moscow.

Karpov made his written proposal to the 14-member executive committee of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), which is meeting in Tunis this week to consider changing the rules for the match, the Tunisian TAP news agency reported.

The French city of Marseilles, London and Moscow have all offered to organise the rematch, due to begin in September.

Karpov also said he wanted the main referee and the two assistant referees to be of Soviet nationality.

FIDE chess officials said Kasparov's proposals have not yet been received by the executive committee.

In the document sent to FIDE by the Soviet Chess Federation, Karpov proposed that the match should be limited to 24 games.

The first player to win six games would be proclaimed winner, but if the match ended on a 12-12 result, the champion would retain his title. If he lost, he would have the right to a return match within three months.

Wins are counted as one point, draws as half a point.

The Karpov-Kasparov match was stopped by FIDE President Florencio Campomanes in February after a marathon five-month battle of 48 games.

The FIDE executive committee is due to end its meeting on Friday. Its recommendations will be put to the FIDE congress to be held in Austria in August.

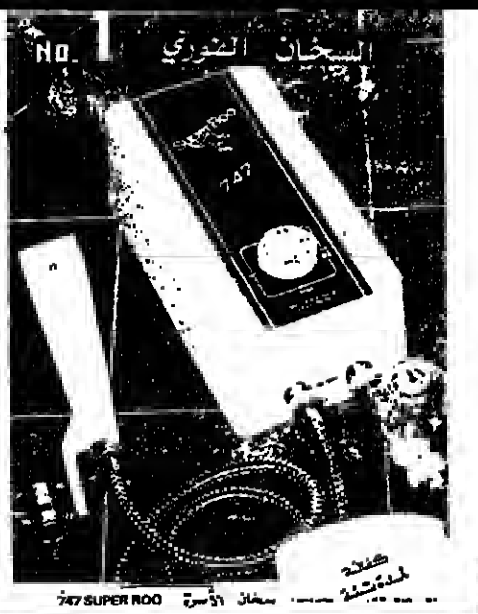
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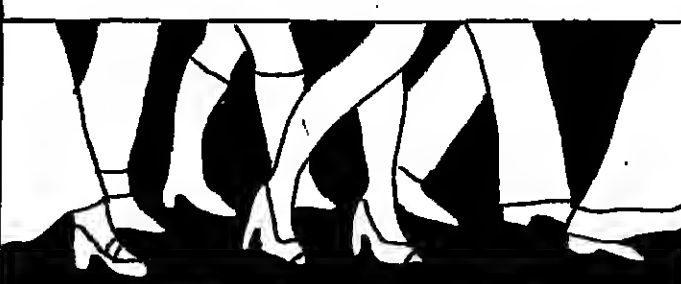
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Clothes Washer (White-Westinghouse) JD 100
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Brand new including power supply
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In very good condition and fully equipped.
Model 1981.

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<p>MOVIES</p>	<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420 FORCED VENGEANCE (Colour) Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 NINJA IN THE DRAGON'S DEN (Colour) Performances: 12-3, 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155 CONVOY 3:00, 6:00, 9:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 D.B. COOPER 4 8:30 8:30 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 1- THE GIANT 2- BRUSLY FIGHTS THE DEVIL (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 TROUBLEMAKER (Colour) Performances: 12-3-6-30-8</p>	<p>Class-Theatre Philadelphia THE ONION FIELD Shows at 3:30/5:30/7:30/9:15 TEL: 34144-34149</p>
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2645/\$	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3733/40	Canadian dollars
	3.0590/0610	West German marks
	3.4550/80	Dutch guilders
	2.5780/5810	Swiss francs
	61.61/64	Belgian francs
	9.3300/3400	French francs
	1953.05/0	Italian lire
	250.30/40	Japanese yen
	8.8825/8925	Swedish crowns
	8.8475/8575	Norwegian crowns
	11.0075/0175	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	324.50/325.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities drifted lower on light profit-taking after the sharp rises of the past two sessions, dealers said. The FTSE 100 index at 1430 GMT was down 6.9 at 1326.1, having touched a new high of 1335.7 in initial trading.

British Aerospace's new part-paid shares touched 251p before easing back to 242p against the offer price of 200p in first-time dealings. Its existing shares shed 20p to 416.

Composite insurances recovered following General Accident's first quarter results which were in line with expectations. General Accident was 3p higher at 616 after 606.

Gold shares were firm and North Americans mixed. Burro group firmed 11p to 470 after its chairman said the company would not under present circumstances bid for Debenhams, which fell 25p to 303.

Oils were mixed, with B.P. up 7p ahead of its forthcoming results, while Burmah shed 5p to 295 on profit-taking after Tuesday's sharp rise on Heron Corp's bid approach.

BOC ended 7p higher at 300, having touched 308, on further consideration of Tuesday's interim figures. Among other leaders ICI shed 11p to 751 and Vickers declined 16p to 322.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite cyclic changes now taking place, by using charm and showing interest in others' standpoints, you can make these new arrangements work very much to your advantage.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are wisely focusing on financial and property matters today and can add to personal assets. Relieve tensions by being ethical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Others may oppose your personal aims but be diplomatic. Outsiders could give you trouble, but your mate can make you happy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to replace difficult newcomers to gain more tranquility and avoid any schemes being perpetrated on you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get busy at whatever is of a practical nature and forget emotional desires that could bring you trouble. Be charming.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Changes may take place where your career is concerned, but this will be for the best. Look for more fascinating interests.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some long-time partner could take leave of you, but other associates soon come into your life for greater progress.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Charming an important person in the outside world is wise now, but avoid problematical affairs of a practical nature.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try not to have an altercation with one who does not agree with ideas you have, and then co-workers will be cooperative.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Rid yourself of antiquated ideas and systems and get your existence on a more streamlined basis.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Steer clear of that extravagance where entertainment is concerned and be happy within your family circle.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Doing something that others will not like at home could bring trouble for you. Do some visiting of friends and neighbors.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Much care in motion and in speech should be exercised today. Look about you tonight, and see how you can improve your home.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have magnetic personality and can get anything he or she wishes by a mere smile, yet will be very thoughtful and kind with others. Provide a good education so that your progeny can be a big success in life and can extend many favors to others as well.

Saudi minister urges settlements of credits

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Finance Minister Mohammad Ali Abal Khail has urged Muslim countries to speed up settlements with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), saying delays had hindered expansion of the bank's foreign trade financing operations.

He was speaking at the opening in Jeddah Monday night of a four-day conference grouping government experts from the 45 members of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO).

"The IDB could increase its foreign trade financing capacity by five times if it did not face the problem of delays... a solution that could force discipline should be found," Sheikh Abal Khail, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency, said.

Officials from the Jeddah-based IDB said foreign trade financing has totalled \$3.6 billion since the scheme started four years ago. The conference, aimed at boosting trade ties between Islamic countries, will discuss proposals for long-term financing, setting up a regional system for export credit guarantees and a multinational Islamic clearing union.

The proposals, drawn up within the context of Islamic Sharia law, were framed by a group of experts set up by the ICO's standing committee for economic and commercial cooperation at a meeting in Istanbul in November.

Egypt plans to form bank for expatriates

CAIRO (R) — Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali summoned several ministers and aides Tuesday to begin studies on forming a special bank to serve several million Egyptians who work abroad.

Remittances by Egyptian expatriates, particularly in the Arab oil states, are the government's main source of hard currency. But a draft 1985-86 budget forecasts income from this source will fall to \$2.6 billion from about \$3 billion this fiscal year.

Bankers say that, as the output and price of oil languish in the prevailing world glut, Gulf states are laying off some Egyptians and others have less money to remit after cuts in overtime and other benefits.

But bankers add that a crackdown on the currency black market may have scared some expatriates into hoarding their dollars outside Egypt. The government may hope that provision of special banking facilities might lure more of it here.

The government earlier this month eased bureaucratic formalities for Egyptians wanting to work abroad.

Japan agrees to limit steel exports to U.S.

TOKYO (R) — Japan, bowing to pressure from Washington, has agreed to set voluntary limits to its steel exports to the United States for the next five years.

Under an agreement to be signed in Washington Wednesday Japan will restrict its steel shipments to 5.8 per cent of U.S. consumption in each of the five years starting from last Oct. 1, international trade and industry ministry officials said.

Japan accounted for 6.7 per cent of U.S. steel consumption last year, making it the biggest foreign supplier to the United States. Washington has already reached similar accords with about 10 other countries as part of President Reagan's efforts to head off pressure from the U.S. steel industry for mandatory import quotas following a surge in imports.

The agreements would limit imports to 18.5 per cent of U.S. steel consumption in the five-year period.

The accord will be signed against a background of tension between the two countries over Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, which rose to a record \$37 billion in 1984.

G.E. fined \$1.0 million

PHILADELPHIA (R) — The U.S. General Electric Company (G.E.) pleaded guilty Monday to defrauding the air force on a major missile contract and was fined \$1,040,000 and ordered to pay back \$800,000 in overpayments.

The company, the nation's sixth largest defence contractor, admitted its employees altered time cards on a \$47 million contract to refurbish nuclear warheads on the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile.

G.E. became the biggest defence contractor ever convicted in a criminal case.

On indictment on March 26, the company pleaded not guilty but it said Monday it changed its plea after an employee admitted altering time cards.

Following the company's indictment, it was barred from applying for all new government contracts, but that ban was lifted last month after being in effect for three weeks.

But G.E.'s space systems division is still suspended from new Pentagon projects and the company is now subject to the possibility of being barred again from all government contracts.

Aid agency goes on half ration

ROME (R) — A widely-praised United Nations aid agency that has had notable success helping the "poorest of the poor" in developing countries, is about to see its funding cut by almost half due to a dispute between OPEC and Western donors.

At a two-day meeting in Rome starting on Thursday, donor nations of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialised grassroots relief agency hailed as the rising star of the U.N. system, will formally agree to give it about \$600 million for the next three years.

At its inception in 1978, donors gave IFAD \$1 billion for its first three years of work, and pledged \$1.1 billion for the next three years.

The Rome-based agency helps small farmers and landless labourers in the poorest countries with concessional loans aimed at directly increasing productivity at the village level.

With a staff of 80 professionals and 100 support workers, IFAD spends only five per cent of its income on its own costs, and has been widely praised for its effectiveness.

But IFAD has found itself caught in a wrangle over funding between oil-rich OPEC countries and the industrialised West.

The agency's initial funding, with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) putting up 42 per cent and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries 58 per cent, was hailed as a unique form of burden-sharing and viewed as one of IFAD's real strengths.

But for the new round of financing that should have begun in 1984, OPEC, hit by falling oil prices and non-payments by Iran, Libya and Iraq, said it could no longer afford its previous level of contributions.

The ensuing dispute between the two donor groups threatened to kill IFAD altogether, and dried up funding to the point that last March IFAD was down to its last \$69 million.

IFAD's Algerian president, Mr.

Idriss Jazairy, persuaded donors in March to keep funding going, but at the price of a greatly reduced commitment.

IFAD officials now expect three-year pledges totalling about \$600 million, split 60-40 between the OECD and OPEC.

Mr. Jazairy hopes the strong dollar and a special voluntary fund for Africa will help make up the shortfall, but IFAD officials said it would take \$1.43 billion to maintain the agency's programme level in real terms.

Ironically, the funding cut comes amid general approval of IFAD's performance and against a backdrop of severe famines in sub-Saharan Africa, a main target area for the agency's aid.

U.S. and Canadian aid agencies have formally praised IFAD for its success in improving conditions of the rural poor in developing countries, and for its cost-effective management.

In one particularly successful case, IFAD provided the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh with cash in 1979 to distribute in non-collateral loans, mostly of under \$50, to the landless poor whom commercial banks usually ignore.

The bank's loan recovery rate has been 99 per cent, compared with a national average of between 50 and 60 per cent, and IFAD says more than 114,000 people have benefited from the project by being able to boost production or start small businesses.

In Zaire, IFAD-financed projects succeeded in boosting maize production from 80,000 tonnes in 1981 to 120,000 tonnes in 1982, with similar increases realised in yields of other staple crops.

Eleven of the 25 projects funded by IFAD in 1984 were in Africa, where fund officials say the food crisis is worsening.

Whatever figure the donors agree to this week, Mr. Jazairy hopes to mobilise an additional \$300 million in voluntary contributions for its African fund.

Most IFAD aid is in the form of highly concessional, 50-year loans, with 10-year grace periods and only a one per cent service charge.

Since its inception, it has financed 164 projects in 85 countries, benefiting an estimated 8.6 million families, it says.

Saudi Arabia awards major contracts

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has awarded contracts to build a new pipeline from its eastern oil fields across the desert to the Red Sea port of Yanbu in a move to increase the security of its oil exports, industry sources said Monday.

The 1,220 kilometres pipeline will run parallel the existing east-west crude oil pipeline stretching from Abqaiq in the eastern oilfields to Yanbu, and will use the same pumping stations, they said.

The pipeline will enable Saudi Arabia to reduce its oil exports through the Gulf, regarded as vulnerable to any spill-over from the Iran-Iraq war.

At least 17 tankers have been hit in air attacks in the Gulf this year alone.

The sources said contracts worth almost \$500 million have been signed to build the new line by the spring of 1987.

They were not able to specify the new line's capacity, but Saudi officials have said the two lines would be able to carry a total of almost three million barrels per day (b/d).

The existing line's capacity is 1.85 million b/d.

The throughput of the new line, with a diameter of 1.42 metres, can be lower than that of the original 1.22-metre line if its pumping power is weaker.

Oil industry sources say the present line is operating well below capacity at about 350,000 b/d and the maximum throughput of the two lines together will be greater than current Saudi production, which oil industry sources say is running at less than 2.5 million b/d.

But they said Saudi production has in the past exceeded 10 million b/d and Iraq is expected to boost the throughput of the line this September when it completes a 500,000-b/d spur linking it with

oilfields in southern Iraq.

Industry sources said Mannesmann Anlagenbau A.G. of West Germany and Consolidated Contractors International Company Limited, a Lebanese firm headquartered in Greece, have signed a contract worth \$80 to \$90 million to lay the eastern 600 kilometres of the new Saudi line.

Saudi Arabian Saipem, 60 per cent owned by Italy's Saipem SPA and the rest owned by two Saudi firms, won the job for the western 620 kilometres.

The sources did not reveal the contract value, but the similar scope of work implies a value similar to that of the eastern contract.

Three contracts totalling about \$300 million were awarded earlier this year to supply the pipes themselves, weighing roughly 550,000 tonnes.

They went to the local National Pipe Company Limited, Italy's Siderexport SPA, and a Japanese

consortium comprising Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries Limited, Nippon Steel Corporation and Kawasaki Steel Corporation.

Cyprus Airways strike ends

NICOSIA (R) — A strike which threatened to paralyse Cyprus Airways operations was called off Tuesday after all-night talks mediated by the labour ministry, airline chairman Mr. Stavros Galataridis said.

"This morning all employees went back to work and we are getting the airport back to smooth operating," he told Reuters.

The management had threatened to suspend all flights from Tuesday and lock out employees without pay if the strike continued.

Thousands of passengers have been stranded or delayed by a week of stoppages, working to rule and overtime bans by a ground staff union demanding improved pay and conditions.

The action was taken as a second privately-insured Maryland savings bank was put under state control and Governor Harry Hughes said that the U.S. central bank would guarantee credit lines to Maryland savings institutions to help restore depositor confidence.

The government to aid Maryland banks

WASHINGTON (R) — The government said Tuesday it had sent a group of bank examiners to Maryland to review the financial status of the state's savings institutions which are trying to avert a banking crisis.

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The government to aid Maryland banks

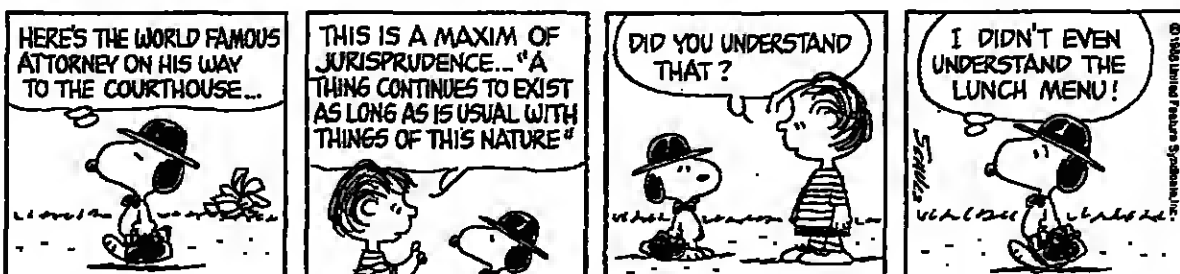
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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

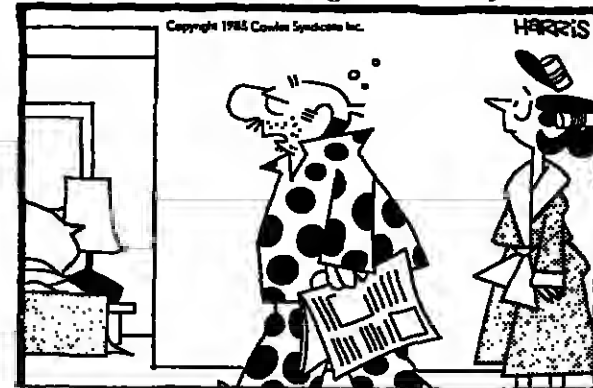


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Shape up or ship out!

THIS IS A STERN NECESSITY ON A BOAT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOAT FABLE ENOUGH INDIGO

Answer: What position does a monster play on a hockey team?—"GHOULE"

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS
1 First fault
5 Philippine knives
7 A few
8 Two-toed sloth
9 Warehouse
10 Varicose
11 Country singer from Houston
12 Hot time in
13 Le Havre
14 Most difficult
15 Caravan stops
16 Sympathy
17 Kind garment
18 Via vocally
19 Current counter
20 Onto
21 Second-string unit
22 Attributable
23 Songstress from Detroit
24 Expert
25 Short birds
26 Potpourri
27 One at a distance
28 Collared and putting
29 Sunrise spot
30 Goddess of discord
31 Very in music
32 Verbal
33 Not many
34 Actress from Richmond
35 Make money
36 Priority
37 To mature
38 Shoulder straps
39 Take two

DOWN
1 Solid square
2 Mod. course
3 Soldiers seen
4 Bar in Bristol
5 Solid conveyer
6 Eared seal
7 Metalized material
8 WWII agency

10 Sea connector
11 Baudie and gals
12 Horny hybrid
13 Snugglers' quarry
14 Mine approach
15 Note sequence
16 Sharp spasm
17 Ducts
18 Nanking nany
19 Nicholas II's parliament
20 Lunar calculation
21 Kind of insect
22 Ross syndrome
23 Magistrate of old Rome
24 Spit
25 Celeste chapman
26 Solves
27 Attack
28 Deaths
29 Digits
30 Action

31 Social
32 amnesia
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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Gandhi orders crackdown on Sikh bombers as FBI smashes death plot

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered tough action against Sikh booby-trap bombers as U.S. authorities said they had smashed a Sikh plot to kill him in the United States next month and topple the Indian government.

Mr. Gandhi, speaking to parliament after a weekend of Sikh bomb attacks killed at least 86 people in western and northern India, charged there was a foreign involvement in the extremist campaign. He said he would take stern measures against "terrorists" but did not give any details.

In Washington, the FBI said five Sikhs had been arrested and two more were being sought on charges of plotting to kill Mr. Gandhi with explosives and a machine-gun during his U.S. visit from June 12-15. Indian officials said the visit would still go ahead.

FBI Director William Webster said government agents from New York to New Orleans penetrated the plot as the Sikhs were training with guns and explosives. Officials said the Sikhs also planned widespread guerrilla attacks in India to overthrow the government.

Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira, his predecessor as prime minister, was shot dead by Sikh bodyguards as she walked from her New Delhi home last Oct. 31.

The trial of Satwant Singh, accused of killing Indira Gandhi in a hail of bullets, and two other Sikhs charged with conspiracy to murder, began five hours late Monday after a bureaucratic bungle. The judge said he had not been given the venue and a starting time.

In parliament, Mr. Gandhi said the spate of booby-trap blasts in Delhi and three surrounding states were part of a cancer in Indian society. He described the extremist campaign for an independent homeland in the Sikh majority state of Punjab as cowardly and desperate.

"There is involvement (of a foreign hand). You know it. I know it," he said.

Indian newspapers have said intelligence agencies believed up to 150 extremists trained in Pakistan and sneaked back into India in the weeks before the bombing campaign. There has been no official comment on the reports.

Mr. Gandhi said: "We have the choice of countering a small group of terrorists and carrying the rest

of the Sikhs with us. We could very easily go wrong. A small error in our discretion could turn the whole group against all of us."

Extremists wounded two Gandhi supporters in Punjab state Monday. In Delhi, police fired in the air to disperse an opposition protest strike over the bombs.

Mr. Gandhi's chief information adviser Sharda Prasad told Reuters he was relieved to hear that the assassination plot had been broken up.

"This is the first I have heard of the FBI announcement," he said. "Naturally it is to be taken very seriously and we want to know all the details."

The alleged Sikh plotters in the United States were exposed by FBI agents who penetrated the group as they were undergoing training in the use of firearms and explosives.

In New York, U.S. attorney (prosecutor) Raymond Dearie also said Monday he had videotaped of Sikhs discussing Mr. Gandhi's murder with an undercover agent.

They also discussed a plan to create a loss of confidence in the government by bombing strategic locations such as a nuclear power plant and government buildings," Mr. Dearie said.



RADISELA FUNERAL: Family, friends and union members of black South African union leader Andries Radisela raise their fists (a sign of black power) over the vehicle in which his body was transported to the cemetery in the East Rand Tuesday. Mr. Radisela died on May 6, immediately after release from a Pretoria prison (AP wirephoto)

Ortega: U.S. embargo doomed to fail

PARIS (R) — The U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua is doomed to fail because it lacks international support, President Daniel Ortega has forecast after talks with French leaders.

"The embargo is damaging the Nicaraguan economy in the short term. It is damaging the health and life of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Ortega told a news conference in Paris Monday night.

He gave as an example the fact that Nicaragua used to buy vital medicines from the U.S. and would now have to buy them elsewhere. Other imports seriously hit were farm machinery and transport vehicles, he said.

"But from the moment the U.S. embargo lacked international

support it was condemned to fail," said Mr. Ortega.

He said he was very encouraged by an 80-minute meeting Monday with French President Francois Mitterrand, who has made clear his opposition to the embargo.

"We found in President Mitterrand a disposition to strive towards peace in Central America, and... a willingness to step up efforts to promote economic cooperation with Nicaragua at a moment when this increased U.S. aggression is being declared in the economic field," he said.

France is willing to develop commercial links with Nicaragua despite the U.S. trade embargo, a French presidential spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman stopped short of committing France to political and economic backing, and said although it was willing to develop commercial links no specific measures had been discussed.

He said although France was an ally of the United States, it did not have to duplicate its attitudes.

Mr. Ortega told reporters his talks had been extremely constructive and France was ready to help find a peace formula.

Meanwhile Chile Monday criticized the U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua but blamed Managua for bringing about the situation by persistent and repeated violations of the principle of non-intervention.

Communists suffer setback in Italy

ROME (R) — Italy's opposition Communist Party, the largest in the West, slumped badly in local elections which reinforced the position of the ruling five-party coalition, results showed Tuesday.

Final results of elections for 20 councils in 15 of the country's new regions showed that the Communists had failed by nearly five per cent — a wide margin in Italian politics — in their aim of overtaking the dominant Christian Democrats.

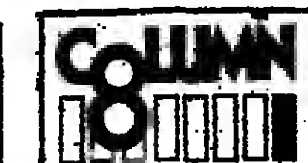
The results gave the Christian Democrats 35 per cent of the vote compared with 30.2 per cent for the Communists. Third were the Socialists with 13.3 per cent.

Still to come in were full results for council elections in 86 of Italy's 95 provinces and more than 6,500 towns and cities.

Early results indicated that in Rome, the Christian Democrats would narrowly defeat the Communists who currently head the council.

In the northern city of Bolzano, the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement captured over 22 per cent to become the largest party for the first time in a major Italian city. The vote was seen as a reaction by Italian-speakers against autonomy measures for the area's majority German-speaking population.

The Communists slipped by more than one per cent compared with the last regional elections in 1980.



Syria hangs 3 spies

DAMASCUS (AP) — Three Syrians convicted of spying for Israel were hanged in Damascus at dawn Tuesday. The identities of the three convicts were listed on white paper sheets pinned to their bodies as Tewfik Abbas, Farid Darwish and Mukheiddin Hourani. A Syrian military court found them guilty of "passing classified information and jeopardizing the state security to the Israeli enemy," military sources said. The bodies were kept dangling from the gallows for three hours for the public to see.

U.S. Marine takes control of embassy

OSLO (R) — An armed U.S. Marine took control of the U.S. embassy in Oslo for 15 hours Monday before he was overpowered by Norwegian riot police, an embassy spokesman said Tuesday. The 20-year-old Marine, who had been on guard duty at the embassy, had been under great emotional stress recently and had been taken out of Norway, the spokesman said. Diplomats told Reuters that the guard refused to allow embassy officials to enter the building when they arrived for work Monday morning. The guard was able to block all doors to the embassy from his guard room but he was eventually overpowered by riot police Monday night.

TV actress Selma Diamond dies

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Selma Diamond, who played a wisecracking court matron in the U.S. television series Night Court, died Monday of lung cancer at the age of 64, a hospital spokeswoman said. Diamond entered Cedars Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles on May 1 in critical condition and friends and television executives remained with her until her death. She had no known close relatives. Diamond, who was also a comedy writer, appeared in a number of films, including My Favourite Year, It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World and Lovesick. But she was best known for her role as Selma Hacker, the court matron in the television series.

Matadors fight each other instead of bull

VALENCIA, Spain (R) — Two of Spain's top bullfighters created uproar by fighting each other instead of the bull. Bullfighting sources said matadors Vicente Ruiz, known as El Soro, and Jose Mari Manzanares shocked spectators when they hit each other in a ring in this Mediterranean city. El Soro had been fighting a bull on horseback when Manzanares intervened on foot. El Soro dismounted and they came to blows. The bull stood quietly watching them. Police led El Soro away, amid cheers from the crowd. Manzanares resumed fighting the bull.

Drink problems cited in Soviet forces

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet officer has revealed cases of indiscipline, laxness and drunkenness in the country's nuclear missile forces. Col. A. Fyodorov, an inspector in the political administration of the Strategic Missile Forces, cited a case of false reports being filed on the state of equipment. One officer, identified as L. Zadko, was dismissed from the Communist Party for "prolonged abuse of alcohol." Col. Fyodorov wrote in the fortnightly journal Communist of the Armed Forces. The article, couched in harsh terms by the standards of Soviet military publications, appealed to Communists in the armed forces to end the practice of hushing up breaches of discipline to protect their fellow soldiers. The strategic missile forces are responsible for intercontinental nuclear rockets.

Rod Stewart charged with drunk driving

LOS ANGELES (R) — British rock star Rod Stewart was arrested here on drunk driving charges but later freed on \$1,000 bond, police said. A California Highway Patrol spokesman said Stewart, 40, was stopped at about 1:30 a.m. in West Hollywood by two officers who said he was driving his Porsche erratically. When they asked for his driver's license they noticed a strong smell of alcoholic beverage and gave him a sobriety test as some of his fans looked on, spokesman Mike Goins said. He denied news reports the rock star signed autographs.

Kohl thanks Reagan for Bitburg visit

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl praised President Reagan Tuesday for going ahead with his controversial visit to the German war cemetery in Bitburg despite fierce opposition in the United States.

"The overwhelming majority of our citizens were deeply impressed by the attitude of the American president by the fact that he refused to be misled," Mr. Kohl said in a government statement to the West German parliament.

Mr. Reagan's visit to Bitburg and to the former Bergen-Belsen concentration camp on May 5 had demonstrated that the American and German people had achieved both reconciliation and friendship, he said.

"We are grateful for the American president's gesture of reconciliation in Bergen-Belsen and Bitburg Cemetery. The German people will never forget this."

U.S. congressmen, war veterans and Jewish groups had urged Mr. Reagan to cancel the wreath-laying in Bitburg, largely because 49 Nazi SS men were among nearly 2,000 German soldiers buried there.

Mr. Kohl was repeatedly interrupted Tuesday by jeers from the opposition Greens Party during his references to Mr. Reagan. Opposition Social Democrats also objected loudly to a comparison he drew between Mr. Reagan's trip and a visit by President John Kennedy in 1963 that brought thousands of Germans on to the streets in support of the U.S. leader.

Mr. Kohl said Mr. Reagan's

tour had been in the great tradition of Mr. Kennedy's visit and that Mr. Reagan's speeches had deeply moved both the German and American people.

It was not clear that Mr. Reagan's decision to stick to all of his programme, including the Bitburg visit, had been correct.

Replying, Social Democrat (SPD) parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel accused Mr. Kohl of mishandling the Reagan visit and damaging U.S.-West German relations.

Mr. Vogel said Mr. Kohl had forced Mr. Reagan to come to Bonn on the anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe in order to demonstrate reconciliation but the plan had misfired.

Greek Socialists reaffirm aim to remove U.S. bases

ATHENS (R) — Greece's ruling Socialists, in an election manifesto, have reaffirmed their aim of removing U.S. bases and nuclear weapons from the country.

It also proclaimed the PASOK (Socialist) Party's "opposition to imperialism and the hegemony of the big powers" but at the same time made it clear withdrawal from NATO could only be a long-term goal.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu promised to remove the four major U.S. bases and about 20 minor U.S. facilities in Greece before coming to power in 1981. In 1983, he signed a deal that let them stay another five years but provided for their withdrawal over a 17-month period ending in 1990.

The manifesto for the June 2 election which will pit Mr. Papandreu against the conservative New Democracy Party, said: "The bases are being dismantled

actively, in accordance with the timetable of the agreement."

The 217-page document also confirmed Mr. Papandreu's intention of removing the American nuclear weapons, reported to be old-fashioned Nike and Honest John systems, that have been stored here since the 1960's. But it set no date.

Mr. Papandreu came to power with a commitment to order nuclear arms out, ideally as part of a nuclear-free Balkans. The non-nuclear Balkan zone idea, which has run into deep objections from Turkey, was not mentioned in the manifesto.

The manifesto said Greece, which currently boycotts all NATO exercises because of disputes in the Aegean with Turkey, would not resume full cooperation with the alliance as long as its sovereign rights were being questioned.

Former leader says Argentine junta knew of 'dirty war'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A former Argentine military president told the trial of nine ex-junta leaders they could not claim ignorance about human rights violations by the armed forces in their seven-year "dirty war" against leftists and opponents.

General Alejandro Lanusse, who left office in 1973, before the start of human rights violations during a second period of military rule from 1976 accused three fellow generals of involvement in the 1977 disappearance of his former press secretary, Edgardo Sajon.

Asked by the court whether Mr. Sajon might still be alive, Gen. Lanusse said: "I would not hold any illusions about that."

He said the armed forces carried out clandestine acts and added: "I cannot conceive that a commander-in-chief and a president can allege that they did not know of this kind of procedure."

Gen. Lanusse was testifying in the fourth week of the trial of the former military leaders, including ex-presidents Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri, for the abduction, torture and death of over 9,000 Argentines.

He also spoke of the abduction and murder in 1978 of his cousin, diplomat Elena Holmberg, said by relatives to have been killed because she knew too much about the unofficial activities of a Navy Propaganda Centre set up in Paris.

Gen. Lanusse said he accompanied Holmberg's relatives to a meeting with Gen. Guillermo Suarez Mason, then head of the First Army Corps, after the diplomat's body was washed ashore on a river bank near Buenos Aires three weeks after her abduction.

Gen. Lanusse said the officer, apologising for the error, told Suarez Mason: "Don't forget, general, that more than 8,000 bodies have been thrown into the river."

Close relatives of the diplomat, who had been posted to Paris and was recalled to Buenos Aires shortly before her kidnapping, have said she had been compromising evidence while working at an Argentine Navy centre in France.

Dupont's brother Marcelo, a businessman, was abducted and killed in a fashionable Buenos Aires district only days after the accusation was published in 1982.

The United States, which refuses as a matter of policy to say which ships carry nuclear arms, quickly issued a denial.

But the remarks, made by Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang and Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, caused acute embarrassment in Washington which is embroiled in a dispute with New Zealand over this issue.

Earlier this year the Reagan administration suspended military cooperation with New Zealand after Wellington refused to allow a U.S. warship to make a port visit without an assurance it was not nuclear-armed.

Western diplomats said the Shanghai visit, agreed in principle during a series of meetings between top Chinese and American military, was first planned for April but negotiations bogged down. Later the date of May 18 was tentatively fixed.

The ball for a 42-seat legislative assembly in the Pakistani-controlled part of the Himalayan territory — which is disputed with India — is being held almost eight years after the military government in Islamabad removed the last elected state administration.

The military came to power in 1977 in a coup which toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was later executed. Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) won the last state elections in Azad (free) Kashmir in

China continues talks on visit of U.S. warships

PEKING (R) — Sino-U.S. talks are continuing on a possible visit of American warships to China despite the postponement of a Shanghai port call for this week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

U.S. officials in Washington said Monday the long-planned visit had been put off because of a controversy over whether the vessels would be nuclear-armed or powered. They denied the visit had been cancelled.

Tuesday's Chinese statement did not mention the postponement. "Regarding the proposed U.S. ship visit to China, there still remain a number of issues (to be settled)," the spokesman said.

"The two sides still maintain contact and continue discussions on the matter," he added.

Plans for the Shanghai visit, which would be the first by the U.S. Navy to a Chinese port since the Communist victory in 1949, foundered last month when top Chinese officials told reporters that Washington had undertaken not to send nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

The United States, which refuses as a matter of policy to say which ships carry nuclear arms, quickly issued a denial.

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The state's oldest political party, the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (AJKMC) headed by Sardar Abdul Qayyum, is widely tipped to win the election. It is challenged by an alliance of two other groups.

The PPP says it would win if it had not been barred and has called for a boycott of the polls. Six other groups have joined the boycott call after last-minute changes in electoral laws which threaten the existence of smaller parties.

Under the amended laws, a

Kampuchean rebels change commander

BANGKOK (R) — The founder of Kampuchea's highest non-Communist guerrilla group has handed over military control to one of his generals, a guerrilla spokesman said Tuesday.

Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), gave full military control to General Sak Sutsakarn to make the KPNLF a more effective fighting force against the Vietnamese, the spokesman told Reuters in an interview Tuesday.

The KPNLF lost all its bases along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier during a Vietnamese dry season offensive launched last November.

The appointments of Gen. Sak as supreme commander and Gen. Dien Del as KPNLF chief of staff were sought by a KPNLF faction wanting closer cooperation with another non-Communist group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomats said.

"Son Sann seems still obsessed by Kampuchean politics of the 60s. The younger (KPNLF) think closer ties with the Sihanoukists is the only hope," said one diplomat.

The KPNLF says it has 15,000 armed men and the National Sihanoukian Army (ANS) about 10,000. They are allied with more than 30,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the U.N.-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

4 more bombs explode in N. Caledonia

NOUMEA (R) — Four bombs exploded in New Caledonia and police said more security squads might be called in to quell rising violence in France's turbulent Pacific territory.

The latest bomb destroyed a bakery early Tuesday in the east coast town of Thio. Three others in the capital, Noumea, Monday night put police on special alert for more trouble between militant Melanesians Kanaks and white settlers.

Security officials said the anti-riot squad guarded the French High Commission while police armed with submachine-guns scanned streets.

Four people were hurt when a bomb exploded Monday night at a Kanak school. Another explosion sank a yacht in Noumea's marina just before the third bomb blew a hole in wall of the Court of Justice building.

A High Commission spokesman said no arrests had been made and no one had claimed responsibility for the blasts. Kanak leaders accused white settlers opposed to independence of planting the bombs.

Kanaks said they saw a white man jump out of a car and plant a package against the school gate shortly before the first blast.

Thio residents said Tuesday's

blast was at a bakery owned by a European who had good relations with the local Melanesians.

The bomb blasts followed street fighting last Wednesday among police, Kanaks fighting for autonomy and the settlers. A Kanak youth was shot dead and 95 people were hurt.

Police reimposed a curfew on Noumea after the clashes but had eased it hours before the blast hit the school. A police spokesman said the bombings — the worst since trouble flared in the territory six months ago — could prompt France to send more special forces to bolster nearly 4,000 troops, and riot police already in place.

Soviets protest PoW killings in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The Soviet Union has formally protested the death of 12 Soviet prisoners of war who tried to escape from an Afghan guerrilla camp in Pakistan, officials said Tuesday.

Soviet Ambassador V.S. Smirnov issued the protest to Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq in a meeting Sunday, embassy officials said. The Soviet protest accused the Pakistani military of complicity in the incident and demanded that the bodies of the dead be returned.

"We have all the details. Even the names of the persons involved, in it," Mr. Smirnov said. Twelve Soviet and 12 Afghan government soldiers attempted to escape April 27 from a guerrilla camp at Dera Adam Khel near the Pakistani border city of Peshawar.

Guerrilla officials have confirmed that the prisoners seized an armory and demanded to be turned over to their embassies or Pakistani authorities. Guerrilla leaders negotiated with the prisoners for several hours, but fighting started when a shot was fired.

All 24 escaped prisoners were killed when explosives in the armory were detonated by gunfire, the guerrillas said.

The Pakistani government has denied that any Soviet prisoners were being held in the country. The incident at the guerrilla camp was a fight between rival guerrilla factions, the government has said.

But Mr. Smirnov charged that Pakistani military personnel were aware of the incident and were at the camp during the negotiations and the subsequent fighting.

Guerrilla sources told the Associated Press they understood Pakistani troops took part in the fighting at the camp.

Mr. Smirnov said the deaths of the prisoners proved the complicity of Pakistan in aiding the guerrillas fighting the government of Afghanistan. Pakistan officially denies that guerrillas operate from its territory, but all the major guerrilla groups have bases in the country and freely send men and weapons across the border into Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan helping the government in the war against the guerrillas.

Afghanistan already has delivered a formal protest over the incident to Pakistan. Radio Kabul, the official Afghan radio, has been broadcasting a series of condolence messages from Communist groups and leaders over the deaths.

Pakistani Foreign Ministry officials indicated that a protest had been made, but said they would be unable to comment for several days.

Pakistan to hold controversial polls in Kashmir

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan is holding controversial elections Wednesday in the section of Jammu and Kashmir which it administers, with one major political party barred from the polls and six other groups joining in calling for a boycott.

The ballot for a 42-seat legislative assembly in the Pakistani-controlled part of the Himalayan territory — which is disputed with India — is being held almost eight years after the military government in Islamabad removed the last elected state administration.

The military came to power in 1977 in a coup which toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was later executed. Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) won the last state elections in Azad (free) Kashmir in

1975. But it is barred from Wednesday's ballot because it rejects a law requiring political parties to register with election authorities.

The PPP is complaining of discrimination, saying two other unregistered parties have been allowed to contest the polls.

The state's oldest political party, the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (AJKMC) headed by Sardar Abdul Qayyum, is widely tipped to win the election. It is challenged by an alliance of two other groups.

party must receive at least 12-1/2 per cent of the total votes cast and five per cent in each of the six electoral districts or lose all assembly seats it wins.

The state polls follow Pakistan's national elections last February — the first in eight years — in which political parties were barred. However, political parties are allowed in Azad Kashmir which has a separate constitution.

Jammu and Kashmir covers about 200,000 square kilometres. India controls two-thirds and Pakistan the rest.

Two of the three wars between India and Pakistan have been fought over the territory. Their armies still face each other along a 760 kilometres control line monitored by a United Nations military observer group.

India claims sovereignty over the entire state. Pakistan says there should be a referendum, supervised by the United Nations, to decide whether it should join Islamic Pakistan or India where Hindus are in a majority. Nearly 70 per cent of Kashmiris are Muslim.

Azad Kashmir laws ban campaigning against the territory becoming part of Pakistan.

"Kashmir will become Pakistan" is the main slogan of the AJKMC. Mr. Qayyum, 61, says he fired the first shot in the first Kashmir war of 1947-48. His followers call him "Mujahid-i-Awal" (the first fighter).

Wednesday's voting will be for 40 of the assembly's seats. The other two seats are reserved for women who will be elected later by assembly members.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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USE THOSE SPOTS WISELY

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

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